

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

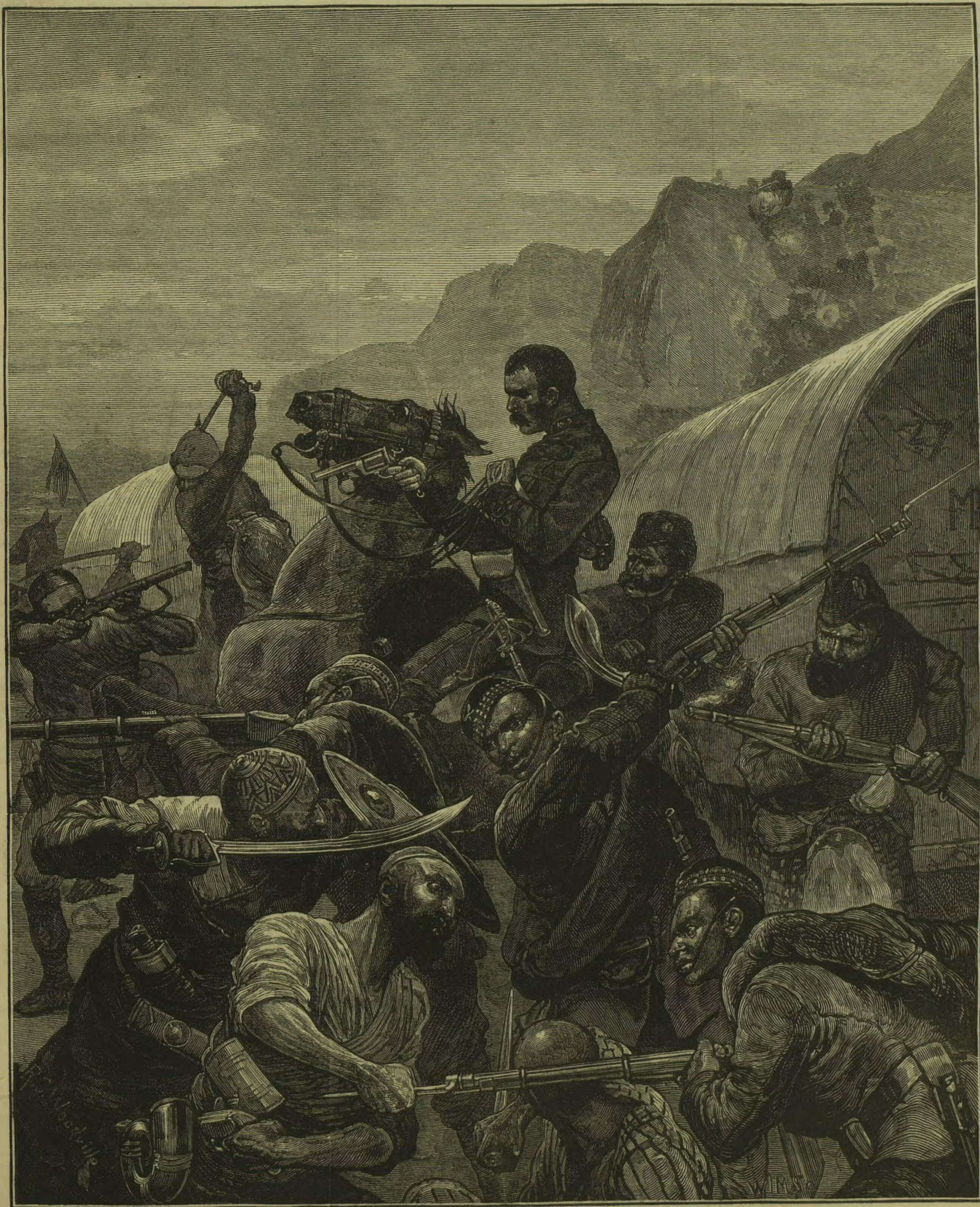


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No. 2066.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: ATTACK ON A BAGGAGE TRAIN NEAR KORUH, BY MARAUDERS OF THE MANGAL TRIBE.

BIRTHS.

On Nov. 30, 1878, at Darjeeling, Bengal, the Lady Ulick Browne, of a son.
On the 9th inst., at Wilton Villa, Campden-hill, W., the wife of F. C. Little, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., at Castle Forbes, the Countess of Granard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Slater, Robert Charles, eldest son of the late J. Brownlow Tucker, Bermuda, to Dionysia Julia, eldest daughter of E. M. Van Rye de Groot, of Demerara, British Guiana.
On the 9th inst., at Stockton-on-Tees, by the Rev. Canon Falconer, Rural Dean and Vicar of Stockton, a sister by the Rev. Canon Tristram, LL.D., of Durham, and the Rev. G. W. Trevor, Vicar of Marton-in-Cleveland, Captain Robert F. Briscoe, eldest surviving son of Henry F. Briscoe, Esq., J.P., of Thivane, county Tipperary, to Annie Smith, eldest daughter of Joseph Dodds, Esq., M.P., of Stockton-on-Tees.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, Lewisham, Charles Baxter, Esq., many years a member of the Society of British Artists, in his 70th year.
On the 8th inst., in London, Isabella Drummond, widow of Edmund Lenthal Swift, Esq., barrister-at-law, and formerly Keeper of H.M.'s Regalia, aged 62 years.
On the 11th inst., at Arlington-road, N.W., after a long and painful illness, Alice Emily Annie, the beloved wife of Edward Gillam Markby, aged 37.
On the 11th inst., at 34, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, Harriett, widow of the late Edward Stirling, Esq., aged 59.
On the 10th inst., at Ragworth, Stockton-on-Tees, the Rev. Joseph Richardson Dodds, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, second son of Joseph Dodds, Esq., M.P., aged 26, universally beloved and lamented.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 25.

SUNDAY, JAN. 19.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London; 3 p.m., Ven. A. P. Farey-Cust, Archdeacon of Buckingham.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. A. Barry, Canon of Worcester.
St. Thomas Charterhouse Church, the Rev. J. Rodgers will give a discourse on Religious Teaching.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Prebendary W. Rogers.

MONDAY, JAN. 20.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Rev. Professor Legge, D.D., on Composition in Chinese as deduced from the Written Characters).
Society of Arts, Canon Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Matthew Williams on Mathematical Instruments).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Painting—Composition).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Health and Recreation—1.).
St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, Christmas elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
Oscar II., King of Sweden, born, 1829.
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on Animal Development).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. C. Patterson on the Railway System of South Australia).
Medical Society, Lettsomian Lecture, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. J. C. Thorowgood on Bronchial Asthma).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. I. P. Thompson on the Argument from Design; Rev. E. Duke on Genesis and Geology).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussions on the Rating of Railways, and on Cartage and Stational Terminals).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. D. Halpin on an Economical Means of Raising Ironclads sunk in Deep Water).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.
New moon, 11.51 a.m.
Sun annularly eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Captain R. F. Burton on the Ogham Inscriptions and on the Mushajjar Characters).
Dental Surgery Association, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Willmott Dixon on the Romance of the North-West Passage).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Rutley on Community of Structure in Rocks of Dissimilar Origin; papers by Messrs. A. Murray and H. S. Poole).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Rhys Davids on the Future Life from a Buddhist Point of View).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. D. Macleod on the Modern Science of Economics).

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.
Edward, Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, died, 1820.
The Duke of Edinburgh married to the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia, 1874.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Gordon on Electric Induction).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Israel in Egypt").
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Painting—Light and Shade, &c.).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Mills and Mr. T. W. Walton on Chemical Equivalence; papers by Messrs. J. Hogarth, J. B. Hannay, T. M. Reade, and J. N. Lockyer).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Prof. G. Rolleston on the Fauna and Flora of Prehistoric Periods).

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Vice-Admiral G. G. Randolph on the Relative Importance of Broad-side and End-on Fire from Ships-of-war, tactically considered).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Wages).

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.
Conversion of St. Paul.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10 a.m., Choral Service; 4 p.m., Selections from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."
Marriage of the Princess Royal of Great Britain to the Crown Prince of Prussia, 1858.
Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. G. Seeley on Reptilian Life).
St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 8 p.m.; Evening Concert, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
January	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°					
8	29.627	51.1	53.7	75	6	33.7	28.0	E. ENE.	767	0.000		
9	29.973	50.5	52.7	76	6	33.9	27.0	NE. ENE.	346	0.000		
10	29.694	50.8	51.3	73	7	29.1	23.9	E. SE.	247	0.010		
11	29.611	54.7	50.4	85	9	28.4	22.5	E. NE. N.	163	0.000		
12	30.124	57.8	53.5	85	5	33.7	20.7	WNW. W. SSW.	157	0.000		
13	30.088	59.3	58.4	97	8	45.3	31.0	S. SSW. W.	261	0.010		
14	29.807	41.9	41.6	89	10	45.9	30.0	SW.	360	0.205		

* Snow. † Snow and rain.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.578	30.023	29.658	29.554	30.079	30.050	29.932
Temperature of Air	30.6°	32.3°	23.9°	24.6°	23.5°	41.2°	43.3°
Temperature of Evaporation	28.2°	31.8°	25.1°	23.9°	22.6°	40.8°	42.9°
Direction of Wind	E.	ENE.	E.	ENE.	W.	SSW.	S.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and deceased Artists of the British School, including Old Paintings, Drawings, and Miniatures, is NOW OPEN. Admission, from Nine till Dusk, One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence; or, bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

WILL CLOSE ON TUESDAY NEXT.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS (of the West, Alpine, and Eastern). ON VIEW and for SALE, at very moderate prices, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten till Dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS Exhibited 1878-80. Receiving Days, FEB. 24 and 25, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the last two years have amounted to £15,884. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET, EVERY EVENING, 7.30.

HAMLET, MR. HENRY IRVING.

OPELIA, MISS HELEN TERRY.

HAMLET.—LYCEUM.—EVERY EVENING, 7.30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE LOVE CHASE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at Two o'clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, the New Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written expressly for this Theatre by Frank W. Green. New and magnificent Scenery, by Julian Hicks, Son, and assistants. Preceded by, at Seven, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. Morning Performance every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday until further notice, commencing each day at Two. Children under Twelve half price to all parts of the house at Morning Performances, on payment at the doors only. Prices of admission:—Private Boxes, 4s. to 10s.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Amphitheatre Stalls (reserved), 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; and Gallery, 1s. The only authorized Box-office, open from Ten to Five, under the portico of the Theatre, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. HARLEQUIN ROBIN HOOD AND THE MERRIE MEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST. Grand Pantomime, EVERY EVENING at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at One o'clock. Children under Ten half price. The Conquest of Cyprus by Richard Cœur de Lion. Magnificent Spectacle.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. Under Royal Patronage.—The best Entertainment in London. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, TRAFALGAR, at 8.45, The Solly Paper in A VISIT TO VENUS, at 10.30, supported by Misses Ada, Phillis Broughton, and Florence Powell. "It is all good, from first to last."—"Punch." "If you are in search of a novel and fresh entertainment, you will most assuredly find it at the Canterbury."—"Whitehall Review." Admission, from 6d. to £2 2s. ZEO will appear on the 27th.

TRAFALGAR.—The grandest Spectacle ever produced. Historical, Instructive, and Entertaining. The hundreds of Boys specially trained by Naval Instructors. The Victory at Sea—Moorish Dagger Ballet at Gibraltar—"Jack ashore" at Portsmouth—Songs, Hornpipes, &c.—Nelson's Departure for the Fleet—Castanet Ballet at Cadix—Deck of the Victory—Morning Drill—Beating to Quarters—Great Battle—The Death of Nelson. "Surpasses anything of the sort ever produced."—"Observer."

ST. JAMES'S HALL. THE MOORE and BURGESS HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers THE BEST and MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE ALSO. Fautouils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area. Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE at the

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, will take place ON TUESDAY, JAN. 23, IN THE AFTERNOON AT TWO, IN THE EVENING AT EIGHT, on which occasion he will have the valuable co-operation and assistance of many of the LEADING ARTISTS attached to the principal West-End Theatres, who will appear in a SELECTION FROM SHAKESPEARE'S "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

There will also be a SPECIAL CONCERT GIVEN BY THE ORCHESTRA AND CHOIR of the world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, who will appear on this occasion only in WHITE FACES. For full details see the principal daily papers of Wednesday next. Seats can be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, every day from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.; and at all the West-End and City Ticket-Offices. Fautouils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY: A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ENCHANTMENT, a Musical Fairy Tale. MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 5s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS'S GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Conductor, Mr. H. Weiss. HIL—THIRD CONCERT OF THE SEASON, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 23, at Eight o'clock. The Orchestra will comprise Ninety eminent Performers. Sofa and Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s.; at usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 55	11 37	—	0 15	0 50	1 20	1 45
2 10	2 45	3 15	3 45	4 10	4 35	5 00

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

"The darkest hour," it is said, "precedes the dawn." So far as the British Empire is concerned, there are reasons for believing that the darkest hour is past. It is always pleasant to look upon the brighter side of things; though, we must confess, it will be no easy task to frame a diagnosis of the state of the country fitted to inspire, at the present moment, a sensible degree of cheerfulness. No marked sign of improvement has yet presented itself. The best that can be said is that the process of deterioration shows some symptoms of having spent its main force. Hopes are beginning to show themselves above the surface; but it cannot be denied that they are somewhat in advance of facts. We are suffering, and for some weeks yet to come are likely to suffer, from causes which a month ago ceased to exert an efficient force. We have not yet cleared away the debris of their previous action; but no new cause of uneasiness or mistrust has developed itself, and courage and patience may enable us, though not, perhaps, immediately, to recover our normal condition. Much mischief has been done, no doubt. The struggles of individuals,

and in some instances of entire classes, have resulted in much suffering, to themselves chiefly, but partly also to the nation. For local agonies weaken the strength of the body politic, as a raging toothache, especially if protracted, depresses the tone of constitutional vitality.

The most cursory survey of the political situation just now indicates temporary improvement—thus far at least, that active causes of apprehension have gradually lost much of their energy. Take, for example, the Foreign Policy of the Empire. The Afghan War has not, it is true, been brought to a close; but it no longer excites apprehension of incalculable dangers. The Military have done their work swiftly and it is hoped efficiently. The strength of antagonism with which it was supposed the Indian Government would have to contend has turned out, on a close grapple with it, to be nominal rather than real. Full scope is now given to political considerations which may be allowed to operate independently of the restrictions imposed upon them by the exigencies of actual warfare. We give no opinion of the justice or the necessity of the War. That it has been unpopular can hardly be denied. That it has been a serious misfortune to India, and perhaps also to the British Empire, will be generally, however reluctantly, admitted. The duty devolving upon this country now is to make the best of it. Peace, with security, is all that can be expected. Thus much, possibly, it is within the power of the British Government to achieve, and thus much, after all that has passed, one may well imagine they will be anxious to achieve as promptly as may be. Happily, the waste of life by the war has been comparatively small, and, whatever may be the political advantages, if any, which may result from it, it seems possible to withdraw from the immediate inconveniences it brought with it without any serious detriment to the stability of the Empire. Of the War in South Africa, we wish it were in our power to speak more hopefully. The latest tidings which have reached us are not altogether without some streaks of daylight. The King of the Zulus may, it is thought, accept the terms offered him, which on the whole, albeit not without an exception or two, are characterised by moderation. The situation, however, is both grave and critical; and, although it may not involve the interests of the Empire at large, may necessitate considerable political embarrassment and great expense.

As to the execution of the Berlin Treaty, whether in Europe or in Asia, one cannot help noting that, even if much yet remains to be done, much has already been done. The facts, as they now present themselves to the attention of the Great Powers, favour the expectation that a complete temporary settlement may and will be effected within the time contemplated by the Treaty of Berlin. The outlook in that direction is not warlike. That it promises any great blessings to the peoples, Christian or Mohammedan, which it especially concerns, one cannot determine. The Sultan seems anxious to reform his Government: the ruling class of his subjects are equally anxious to retain their privileges. It will be an exceptional wonder if reforms originating from without should succeed in regenerating the legitimate forces of an Empire unsound to the core within.

Foreign politics may now, we trust, be withdrawn from the predominant position they have recently occupied. The attitude of the nation towards them should be one of vigilance, but not of anxiety. Leisure to look after their own affairs may be legitimately claimed by all classes of the people. The most immediate topic of attention, not to say of congratulation, is the weather. We have had more than a taste of a severe winter. It has exacerbated all our other grievances, even where it has not inflicted direct and almost intolerable misery. The thaw which set in on Sunday night was gladly welcomed by the vast majority of our countrymen. It has restored employment to thousands of labourers whom the prolonged frost had thrown out of work. We are not prepared in this country for extremes either of cold or heat. We are not used to them. They visit us too occasionally to oblige us to adapt our surroundings to them, and when they come they always find us at a disadvantage. Whether we can solace ourselves with the reasonable conclusion that we have seen the worst is doubtful. Meanwhile we may be thankful for the present interval of meteorological relaxation. We should be still more grateful if there were a similar respite in regard to the stringency of commercial affairs. The dawn of brighter days, we all try to convince ourselves, cannot be far off. It is visible in the United States of America; it will probably take us in turn next. Sobered by experience, we may, perhaps, turn to a somewhat better account than we ever have done yet a season of prosperous industry. Alloffences, however, against the rule of right exact their appropriate penalties; and for some months, perhaps years, to come, we may be destined to feel the evils of unregulated self-indulgence when Providence blessed the country with unusual abundance. We are likely to have this Parliamentary Session a spell of domestic politics. Many measures of administrative and social reform await discussion and completion. May it not be legitimately desired that British statesmanship may prove itself by something better, during the next six months, than the increase of taxation, the augmentation of public expenditure, and the fitful glow of a "spirited Foreign Policy"?

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. The health of her Majesty is satisfactory, and she takes daily walking and driving exercise, accompanied by the members of the Royal family. A few days since the Queen paid a visit to the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby; and the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote has been on a visit to her Majesty. Princess Beatrice has enjoyed several days' skating, and has also ridden out frequently. Divine service was performed at Osborne on Sunday by the Rev. George Connor in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Royal household.

The Queen has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) upon the Marquis of Hertford, and the vacant ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick upon the Earl of Portarlington.

In response to an application by the committee of management of the Birmingham Queen's Hospital, her Majesty has sent a cheque for one hundred guineas to the chairman of the hospital towards liquidating the debt on the building.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their five children, attended Divine service on Sunday, at St. Mary Magdalene's church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Captain Stephenson as Esquerry in Waiting to the Prince. His Royal Highness has addressed an autograph letter to the British Commissioners and special jurors who recently received the decoration of the Legion of Honour expressing in graceful terms his thanks for their services during the Paris Exhibition, the letter being accompanied by a portrait of himself.

Prince and Princess Christian have returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha arrived at the Turkish Embassy, Bryanston-square, on Sunday from Constantinople.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, as Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Lords, has caused invitations to be issued for the customary full-dress Ministerial banquet on the 12th prox., the eve of the meeting of Parliament. The dinner will take place at the Foreign Office.

The Shropshire Hunt ball was held at the Music-Hall, Shrewsbury, on the 9th inst. The ball was opened with a country dance by Lady Mary Windsor-Clive and the Earl of Powis. The Warwickshire Hunt Club ball also took place last week, and was attended by about 400 guests. The Warnford Hospital ball took place on Wednesday at the Royal Pump Rooms, Leamington. Lord Brooke and the Hon. Gilbert Leigh, the eldest sons of the Earl of Warwick and Lord Leigh, were two of the stewards.

The marriage of Mr. Butler Bowdon, of Pleasington, and the Hon. Monica Petre will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 5.

A marriage is arranged between Captain Arthur Armytage (Royal Artillery), second son of Sir George Armytage, Bart., of Kirklees, and Katharine, second daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Creyke, of Rawcliffe Hall, Yorkshire.

POLITICAL.

Sir William Harcourt, M.P., addressed the members of the Liberal Club at Oxford at a banquet held last Tuesday in the Corn Exchange. The hon. and learned gentleman, in the course of a long speech, charged the Government with a want of frankness, and a policy of mystery and surprises. He ridiculed the idea that Cyprus was or ever would be of the slightest value to England, and accused the Government of playing into the hands of Russia by their Eastern policy. Mr. Chitty, Q.C., who is the Liberal candidate to contest the city of Oxford at the next election in conjunction with Sir William Harcourt, also spoke.

Sir Thomas Bazley and Mr. Jacob Bright addressed their constituents at Manchester on Tuesday night, both gentlemen strongly condemning the foreign policy of the Government, especially with reference to Afghanistan. A resolution of the council to invite Mr. Gladstone to become a candidate was confirmed with great enthusiasm.

The annual meeting to welcome the Conservative members for the borough of Cambridge was held at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on Tuesday night. Mr. Marten, the senior member, treated of the domestic legislation of the present Government, the present condition of the country, and our foreign policy, approving of the Government's doings. Mr. Smollett also adverted to the foreign policy of the Cabinet, and expressed his satisfaction with the course that had been pursued during the past year.

Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P., was present on Tuesday at the annual meeting and dinner of the Camborne Agricultural Exchange. Referring to the state of trade, he remarked that whatever remedy for this might be suggested, they must not look to Protection in any form which might be presented. The remedy must be found in peace, retrenchment, and economy, and the confidence which was the attendant of peace.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, M.P., the Solicitor-General, presided on the 9th inst. at the opening of a new Conservative Club at Broughton, Salford, and defended the foreign policy of the Government from the attacks made upon it.

Mr. Walter, M.P., spoke on the 9th inst. at some length on the affairs of Afghanistan, at the dinner of the Chamber of Agriculture at Newbury, supporting the policy and action of the Government.

Mr. Gladstone was present at a banquet given by the Mayor of Chester on Tuesday evening. Replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the Duke of Westminster, Mr. Gladstone referred to the action of his Grace in opening his grounds to the public, and said it was by such conduct as this that the aristocracy were permitted to retain their special powers and privileges. He considered municipalities were the safeguards of England's greatness, and any attempt to encroach upon them should be jealously repelled.—Two addresses have recently reached Mr. Gladstone from Sydney and Adelaide expressing agreement with his conduct on the Eastern Question.

Sir John Lubbock and Sir Sydney Waterlow, the members for Maidstone, addressed their constituents on Wednesday night, each speaking in condemnation of the policy of the Government, and contending that to bring about a revival of trade a policy of peace and retrenchment must be pursued.

Mr. James Stansfeld and Mr. Hutchinson on Wednesday night addressed a meeting of their constituents at the Drill-Hall, Halifax, and condemned the course of the Government.

Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., presided at a banquet at the Manchester Reform Club on Wednesday, when a presentation was made to Mr. Henry Dunckley, editor of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, whose constitutional writings, under the signature of "Verax," have earned the gratitude of the Liberal party. The movement was originated in the Manchester Reform Club, and £700 was raised as a recognition of Mr. Dunckley's great services to his party, each subscription being limited to one guinea. The presentation took the form of a

library of about 300 volumes, with a service of plate. There was a large attendance of the leading Liberals of Manchester.

Mr. Gordon, in an address to his constituents at the Vestry-Hall, Kensington, on Wednesday evening, reviewed the public affairs of the five years he has represented Chelsea, and contended that no Government in recent times had introduced so many measures conducive to the welfare and best interests of the country as that of Lord Beaconsfield. As to foreign affairs, it was the peace-at-any-price party which was responsible for the Crimean war and the late war.

The dinner to the First Lord of the Admiralty and Sir Charles Russell, Bart., by the members of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association, postponed in consequence of the decease of Princess Alice, will take place at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Feb. 11. The Duke of Wellington will preside.

The nomination for North Norfolk took place on Thursday, when the following candidates were named—Edward Birkbeck, Esq., Conservative, and Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart., Liberal; the polling being fixed for Tuesday next.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

The Royal College of Physicians announces that the college lectures of the present year will begin on March 5.

The council of the Royal Colonial Institute, of which the Duke of Manchester is chairman, have under consideration the desirability of arranging for an exhibition in London of the products and manufactures of the colonies.

The annual show of pigeons held by the members of the National Peristerion Society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Crystal Palace. Although neither money prizes nor medals are offered by the society, the exhibition is one of considerable excellence.

A meeting was held in the hall of the Society of Arts on Saturday last—Mr. Vansittart Neale in the chair—to promote the establishment in London of co-operative societies on the model of those of Rochdale. A resolution in favour of the project was passed and a committee was appointed.

The 13th inst. being Plough Monday, a wardmote was held in the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, when the presentments from the several City wards were made. In the evening, according to custom, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the officers of the household and the Corporation at the Mansion House.

The annual soirée in connection with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was held on Wednesday evening at the Co-operative Institute, in Castle-street, Oxford-street. There was a tea at seven o'clock, followed by a concert, and in the course of the evening the Union prizes and trophies were presented. There was a good attendance.

Sir C. Read, the chairman of the London School Board, presided on the 10th inst. at the opening of new board schools in Calvert-road, Greenwich. The total cost of the site was £3367, and that of building £7141. The meeting was addressed by Sir Charles, Mr. Richardson (one of the representatives for Greenwich at the School Board), and others, after which a selection of music was performed.

A section of the Waterloo-road has been lighted by the Phoenix Gas Company on an improved principle, embodying an increase in the quantity of gas employed, and a better application of its illuminating power. The experiment is described as a success, and as bearing a favourable comparison with electricity in point of cost.—The Liverpool-street station of the Great Eastern Railway Company has been lighted with the Wallace electric light.

A correspondent of the *Times* warns the public against gangs of men who during the late frost went about the streets singing "All froze out," or "kelping," as they call it. "One day," the writer says, "I noticed five parties, and in each recognised men who, as an employer, I personally knew to be worthless characters. One man came into my buildings and boasted that four of them on Saturday netted 7s. 6d. each, and "got blind drunk" on the proceeds.

Encouraged by the great measure of success which attended the first series of Free Popular Lectures to Men and Women, the council of the Working Men's College (at 45, Great Ormond-street) have issued an announcement of a second series, in which the names of Sir Francis Doyle, Sir James Anderson, Professor Seeley, Professor Hales, Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, and Mr. M. D. Conway appear. These lectures are given every Thursday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, and are perfectly free to all comers. The new term of the college begins this week.

For some time past a hot controversy has been going on in the daily papers respecting co-operative stores. On behalf of the shopkeepers it is urged that civil servants ought not to be allowed to meddle with retail trading; on the other hand, it is remarked that the shopkeepers are no more damaged by the Civil Service stores than by other great establishments which are in private hands; and they are told that if they will only do business on the same terms they, being skilled in their respective callings, ought to be able to beat mere amateurs. They are also reminded of the benefit which the stores have done to shopkeepers by bringing into favour the system of ready-money dealings.

The annual meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund was held on the 10th inst., at the General Post Office, and was presided over by Mr. Haines, of the House of Lords. The report, which was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S., shows that increased support has been given to the fund during the past year by the officers of her Majesty's Civil Service, the number of the subscribers now being 3779, or 155 in excess of the previous year; also that another first-class life-boat, costing £480, has been presented to the National Institution to replace the boat Civil Service No. 1, stationed at Wexford, which is worn out.

The prize-sheet and regulations for the international exhibition and trial of agricultural implements and machinery to be held in London have been issued, together with a map showing the site of the exhibition. In addition to the prizes already announced, the Royal Agricultural Society offer ten silver medals to be awarded by the judges in cases of sufficient merit to any new implement which may be shown. The judges will also be empowered to make special awards of medals for efficient modes of guarding or shielding machinery, especially when worked by steam, from contact with persons immediately engaged in attending to such machinery while at work. Amongst the other regulations it may be noted that no exhibitor will be allowed to enter more than one article of the same construction, and that provision is made for a minimum fine of £10 for every duplicate exhibited or brought into the exhibition in breach of this rule.

There were 2643 births and 1873 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 28 and the deaths by 155 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 12 from smallpox, 31 from measles, 56 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 66 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 9 from diarrhoea. The deaths by diseases of the respiratory organs rose to 629.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the second week in January the total number of paupers was 85,304, of whom 43,791 were in work-houses and 41,513 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1877, these figures show an increase of 2376 and 1571; but, as compared with 1876, a decrease of 2109. The number of indoor paupers was, however, 6880 greater than in the corresponding week of 1876. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 610, of whom 491 were men, 106 women, and 13 children.

The London Committee directing the arrangements for the proposed International Exhibition at Sydney met yesterday week at the offices, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street—Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., in the chair. The space sub-committee reported the applications approved by them. It was resolved that a letter of thanks be addressed to the French Minister of Commerce in acknowledgment of the liberal grant in aid and other valuable assistance given by the French Government to the arrangements for the forthcoming exhibition. Further communications were read from chambers of commerce indicative of the support the exhibition had received in the manufacturing districts. Steps were taken to obtain from the Colonial Government telegraphic authority to provide the funds necessary for securing an adequate fine-art representation. In view of the liberal support voluntarily afforded by the French, Italian, and other Governments, it was resolved that the chairman communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies seeking similar aid from our own Government in connection with the transport of the fine-art collections.

The weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held on the 9th inst.—Sir J. M. Hogg, M.P., in the chair. The works committee reported upon the correspondence which had taken place with the gentlemen interested in the obelisk from Alexandria (Cleopatra's Needle), in respect to the inscriptions to be placed on its pedestal. They had been finally decided upon; and, at the personal suggestion of the Queen, it was resolved to add the names of the noble men who lost their lives in the attempt to rescue the crew of the Cleopatra during the storm in the Bay of Biscay in October, 1877. The report was adopted. The inscriptions are as follow:—

On the eastern face—"This obelisk, quarried at Syene, was erected at On (Heliopolis) by the Pharaoh, Thothmes III., about 1500 B.C. Lateral inscriptions were added nearly two centuries later by Ramesses the Great. Removed during the Greek dynasty to Alexandria, the Royal city of Cleopatra. It was there erected in the eighth year of Augustus Caesar, B.C. 23."

Western face—"This obelisk, prostrate for centuries on the sands of Alexandria, was presented to the British nation A.D. 1819 by Mohammed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt: a worthy memorial of our distinguished countrymen, Nelson and Abercromby."

Embankment face—"This obelisk, through the patriotic zeal of Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., was brought from Alexandria encased in an iron cylinder; was abandoned in a storm in the Bay of Biscay, recovered, and erected on this spot by John Dixon, C.E., in the forty-second year of the reign of Queen Victoria, 1878."

To face the river—"William Asken, James Gardiner, Joseph Benbow, Michael Burns, William Donald, William Patan, perished in a bold attempt to succour the crew of the obelisk-ship Cleopatra during the storm Oct. 14, 1877."

THE DISTRESS IN SHEFFIELD AND LEEDS.

Our series of Illustrations of the unusual scenes lately witnessed at Sheffield, in consequence of the great multitude of unemployed people among the working classes in that town, is continued in the present Number, some having been given last week, and we regret to state that there is still a large amount of distress from the same cause. The scheme for the employment of the men on the recreation-grounds and in roadway relief work, though very comprehensive, cannot find labour for half those who desire it. Hundreds of applicants have had to be turned away. Some of them are in a really pitiable condition, and starving for want of food. Others, who are ready enough to get all they can, have been known to refuse to lend a hand for an hour to clear the streets of snow; an incident which is represented in one of our Artist's Sketches. The ladies' committee find great difficulty in meeting the wants of the poor. They have opened another sewing dépôt at the west end of the town, where the demand for clothing is enormous. Another sewing dépôt will be opened in the district of the Holy Trinity for the same purpose. This will make three large establishments, under the direction of the Mayoress and the ladies of the town, providing for the employment of the poor women, the clothing they make being distributed to the poor through the agency of the relief committees of the district.

The distress in Leeds also is very considerable, and the relief committee have issued another urgent appeal for subscriptions. In nearly every ward in the borough a perfect organisation is now at work through the agencies of local committees and district visitors, who visit and send a detailed report of each case to the central committee, who deal with it. Since the establishment of the fund on the 28th ult. a large sub-committee of the general committee has sat daily at the Townhall, receiving deputations, investigating reports, and making weekly allowances in money or provisions. A meeting of the whole of the visitors engaged in the work of relief was held in order that they might receive instructions for their guidance in examining cases and reporting thereon. A special distress relief fund has been established in connection with the Leeds Jewish Board of Guardians. The butchers of Leeds carrying on business in the Shambles have for three weeks carried on a soup kitchen entirely on their own account.

On Wednesday 450 persons at Chesterfield were relieved with soup, cocoa, and bread, and 400 old people were entertained at a meat tea, a musical entertainment following.

A company has been formed and a scheme conditionally approved by the Ramsgate Commissioners for making a new pier 6000 yards long, commencing at the end of the Granville Marina, about half a mile eastwards of the present pier.

The judges have awarded the prizes recently offered by Mr. Forster, M.P., for the best essays on superannuation funds, and the periodical valuation of the assets and liabilities of friendly societies. Twenty-eight essays were received on superannuation. The winners are:—First prize (£12), Robert W. Moffrey, Abingdon-road, Kensington; second prize (£8), George Hollaway, Badbrooke House, Stroud; and third prize (£5), John Collingwood Richardson, Eskdale, Leamington. There were only four competitors for the valuation prizes. The winners are:—First prize (£12), William Crowther, Church-road, Sandport, Portsmouth; second prize (£8), William Hancox, Shenstone, Lichfield; and third prize (£5), W. R. D. Gilbert, Bank of England-place, Plymouth.



THE DISTRESS IN SHEFFIELD.



THE AFGHAN WAR: HEAD-QUARTERS MESS AT DAKKA, NOVEMBER 27.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, with the head-quarters of Sir Samuel Browne's force at Dakka, on the Cabul river, beyond the Khyber Pass, on Nov. 27, sends us an admirable View of Dakka, and a Plan of the Fort and its neighbourhood, which are engraved for this number of our Journal. The reader is, however, requested to observe that the pictorial view and the ground plan are not designed in correspondence with each other; the former is from a sketch taken from a rocky knoll north-west of the fort, and is therefore a view looking over Dakka to the south-east, at the bend of the Cabul river; while Lalpoora, the chief town of the Momunds, is seen close at hand, across the river, at the left hand of the middle background in our Engraving. The Afghan entrance to the Khyber Pass is here shown to the right hand, which is eastward in this View of Dakka, while the opposite route, leading by the Khoord Khyber to Jellalabad, would lie to the left hand, but out of sight, in rear of the position of the spectator. On the contrary, the Plan of Dakka which appears in our Supplement has its bottom or near side towards the east, on the Momund or Lalpoora side of the river, in the rear of a small native fort, shown both in the plan and in the perspective view, which is garrisoned by the Khan of Lalpoora. The road to the Khyber Pass and to India, starting to southward, is thus indicated to the left hand of the Plan, while the Khoord Khyber, or Little Khyber Pass, of which our Special Artist supplied a landscape view in our last, is marked to the right hand, proceeding through the ridge of hills that forms a semi-circle round the western side of Dakka. There will, indeed, be no difficulty in comparing the Plan with the View, bearing in mind that they are in positions nearly the reverse of each other; and the main features of the locality, the separate buildings within the square inclosure of the ramparts, the commandant's house and garden, the circular bastions at the angles of the fort, and midway in the length of the "curtains," or in front of the gates, as well as the tents of different encampments of the British troops, and Fort Mackeson on the west side, a hundred yards from the principal entrance to the Dakka fortress, will be easily identified. The following is a description given by the *Times*' correspondent.

"Dakka, a miserable village, is situated on the southern bank of the Cabul river, which at this season of the year is a rapid stream of about 120 yards broad, over 20 feet deep, with a current of over four miles an hour. On the northern bank is the large village of Lalpoora, the Khan of which, a near relation of the Ameer, rules over a considerable tribe, and is an ally of the British. The position forms a level basin of two or three miles in length and breadth, partially cultivated, having marks of canal irrigation, and evidently liable to be overflowed in the rainy season, almost bisected by the Cabul river; the greater part of the plain, however, being on the southern, or Dakka side. This plain is completely surrounded by wild and rocky hills rising from about 2000 to 4000 feet in height above the water level. In the centre of the southern plain is the fort of Dakka, which now contains the Divisional Head-Quarters. This fort has been built by the Afghans since the last British invasion of Cabul. It is a square fort, each side 400 yards in length; the walls are of mud, about 25 feet high, with rows of barrack-rooms built in upon the walls. In the centre is a summer-house and garden of the Ameer's; the former is now used as the Head-Quarter Staff mess, and the latter as the camping-ground for the General and his Staff. The centre of the fort was occupied by a good number of tumble-down mud buildings, which are now rapidly being levelled and cleared away by the Engineers. The Guides and 1st Sikhs occupy the barracks of the Ameer's troops, built up against the walls, and damp and filthy-looking places they are. The Artillery are camped in the centre. The mud walls are broken and dilapidated, and the interior of the fort is commanded by several conical hills which rise from the plain at distances varying from 200 to 700 yards. About 100 yards from the principal entrance to the fort is another smaller fort, the sides of which are about 100 yards long, called Fort Mackeson. This has been handed over as a storehouse to the commissariat; and half a mile from it, across the river on the Lalpoora side, is another fort, the counterpart of Fort Mackeson, which is garrisoned by the Khan of Lalpoora. The position, as we have said, is entirely closed in by hills. The road from Peshawur approaches by a stony gorge about 600 yards broad but is concealed from view by a bend in the mountains. The road to Jellalabad winds up a rocky pass, which culminates about two miles from camp in the heights of the Khoord Khyber Pass. This narrow defile is commanded by an old ruined square tower, now occupied by a picket of Native Infantry. From this tower a magnificent view is obtained of the Cabul valley in the direction of Jellalabad. Numerous large villages are seen on either bank of the stream. The valley extends to two or three miles in breadth, is well cultivated and irrigated by canals from the river, and numerous herds of sheep and cattle are seen in all directions. The front of the Dakka position is guarded by the Khoord Khyber picket and General Macpherson's Brigade in advance, while the rear is protected by our Shinwarri allies and the 20th Punjaub Infantry at Lundi Khana; the flanks are guarded by five outlying pickets of varying strength, posted on the different knolls that surround the fort. On account of the extreme cold at night, tents have been ordered to be pitched for these pickets, which are, however, pitched inside out, because the blue lining of the inside is a less distinguishable mark at night for the enemy than the white canvas. During the day a great part of the troops are employed on working parties under the engineers, levelling ground in the fort, cutting drains, and making general preparations for a long occupation. At night the careful precautions adopted give the troops the repose so well earned after their arduous labours. Their health is generally good, but the severe work and exposure of the first few days of the campaign have made their mark. Pre-eminence among the healthy corps is the first battalion 17th Regiment, whose stamina and physique are the admiration of the whole camp. They have only six men in hospital; but then the regiment has had the advantage of having been quartered for two years in the Murree hills. The Rifle Brigade are more sickly, and had to leave thirty-eight men behind in hospital when they marched out on Sunday. The native regiments have a larger proportion of sick, varying from fifty to eighty men per regiment. Their sick suffer mostly from pneumonia, or other pulmonary complaints, caused by exposure to the cold. The 14th Sikhs have lost six men from this cause within twenty-four hours. A fair market is being established with the neighbouring tribes; grain and other supplies are being procured locally by the commissariat in increasing quantities; sheep can be purchased in any number; timber is procurable from merchants, who float it from a considerable distance down the Cabul river on rafts; and even supplies of vegetables and fruit are brought into camp for sale. But still much is wanted to complete the little army. The supplies sufficient for a dash at Ali Musjid, when horse and man had to rough it, are very inadequate for a lengthened occupation of a post forty miles from its nearest base, Peshawur. Enormous grain supplies are still required

to store food for three cavalry regiments and two batteries of artillery, and hospital stores of every description are still very scanty in front. A large proportion of the camels with the force has been sent back to Jamrood and Peshawur for further supplies, so that for the present only half the force may be considered as movable, and appearances would indicate the probability of Dakka being made the winter quarters of one, if not more, brigades."

Referring once more to our Artist's general view of Dakka, it will be observed that the building in the centre of the Fort, upon an artificial mound, is the house of the late Afghan commandant, Gholam Haidar Khan, which is now the head-quarters mess-house of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne. Another illustration shows the scene in the mess-room, which is a spacious apartment of rather stately proportions, and decorated in a rough style. The superintendence of the head-quarters mess is confided to Captain Mure, who is assisted by Lord William Beresford; and here we see both those gallant officers, at the table on the right-hand side of the room, lading out the soup and the stew, which are received by the attendant "kitmutgars" to be handed to the company sitting at other tables. Sir Samuel Browne, with Major Cavagnari on his right and Captain Guy Campbell, aide-de-camp, on his left, sits in the far left-hand corner. The gentlemen are not in strict military costume; some are wearing Ulster great-coats, and some, as Lord William Beresford does, wear the sheepskin coat or "poshteen" of the native hillmen; one gallant Major, who is Assistant Quartermaster-General, has on a red night-cap. Mr. Archibald Forbes, Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, sits in the left hand foreground, and our own Special has a place at table. The officers of the Staff owe thanks and praises to Captain Mure for his cheery efforts to promote their comfort in this respect. He will be succeeded as mess manager by Captain Hill, of the 2nd Goorkhas. As for Lord W. Beresford, they say that "he wields the carving-knife with as much skill as the sword." The keen mountain air of the Khyber is an excellent sauce for dinner.

The large Engraving, of the size of four pages of this Journal, which is presented for the Extra Supplement, has been drawn from several combined sketches furnished by our Special Artist, representing the Artillery and troops of General Appleyard's Brigade making the direct attack on Fort Ali Musjid from the Shagai ridge, at the entrance to the Khyber Pass, on Nov. 21, while flank attacks were simultaneously made by the other Brigades, under Generals Macpherson and Tytler, as we have described before. The batteries of Royal Artillery and of Horse Artillery engaged upon this occasion, were assisted by one of light mountain-guns, carried upon the backs of mules, as shown in our Illustration.

The subject of our front-page Engraving is the attack by a mixed party of marauding hill tribes, Mangals, Jajis, and Turis, on Dec. 13, near Koruh, upon a convoy of baggage escorted by a detachment of the 5th Goorkhas under Major Fitzhugh and Captain Cook, following General Roberts on his return from the Peiwar to the Khoorum Fort. In this skirmish, which was extremely fierce, the Mangals charging sword in hand from the rocks and crags on each side of a narrow defile, two officers were mortally wounded, Captain Powell, of the 5th Goorkhas, and Captain Goad, of the Transport Service. Not a single mule or camel or any of the baggage was lost, the enemy being repulsed, with about forty of them killed or wounded. The Goorkhas, besides using the rifle and bayonet, wielded their broad curved knives, or "kookries," with terrible effect.

We are indebted to two correspondents—namely, Lieutenant C. Pulley, Adjutant of the 3rd Goorkhas, with the Quetta Expeditionary Force under General Donald Stewart, and Lieutenant M. Martin, R.E., serving with the Khoorum Valley Field Force under General Roberts, for sketches of incidents in camp immediately before the troops entered Afghan territory. The scene at Kohat, with the piper and two men of the 72nd Highlanders (Duke of Albany's Own) performing a Tullochgorum reel before the camp bonfire, must delight the heart of every Scotchman. That "smart, clean, and well-behaved" Highland regiment a few days later had an opportunity at the Peiwar of showing its prowess by the smartest bit of fighting yet seen in this Afghan War. The Khelat-i-Ghilzies, whose drilling at Mooltan is represented in Lieutenant Pulley's Sketch, are a regiment formed of men belonging to the frontier tribes in the Derayat and the borders of Beloochistan, making very efficient soldiers.

There is literally no fresh news of the military operations this week, since we learnt the entry of General Donald Stewart into the city of Candahar, unopposed, which took place on Thursday week, after a brisk skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Takht-i-pul, on the road over the last mountain range approaching Candahar. The Afghan Governor of Candahar, with most of his troops, had withdrawn to Herat. We have also heard of the successful encounter of General Roberts, in the Khost territory, with the hostile bands of Mangals and other mountain tribes, who attempted to cut off his return to Khoorum. His conflict of last week, fought on the Tuesday, resulted in a complete victory, the enemy being routed and dispersed by a charge of the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, and some three hundred killed, besides one hundred prisoners taken, with much cattle and grain. He has left a portion of his force in Khost, which now seems likely to be tranquil. Sir Samuel Browne has occupied Jellalabad, and nothing further is known of the Afghan doings or intentions at Cabul. Sher Ali has arrived in the Russian dominions at Tashkend.

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen succeeds to the judgeship in the Exchequer Division which is vacant by the resignation of Baron Cleasby.

Mr. Goschen, speaking to the students of University College, Bristol, on Wednesday, made an earnest protest against the tendency to acquire what he called useful "saleable knowledge," to the exclusion of that purely mental training which enlarged the capacity of the mind. He recommended political economy as a subject which, however, specially combined these two elements, and advocated the study of modern history and physical science.

To replace the library destroyed by fire at Birmingham on Saturday a town's subscription has been started, to which Mr. Chamberlain has promised £1000 from a fund in his possession and £500 out of his own purse. These contributions are conditional upon £10,000 being raised. Donations to the amount of £4000 have already been promised towards the required amount—viz., one of £1000, four of £500 each, and four of £250 each. The Mayor (Alderman Collings) has convened a meeting of persons willing to contribute towards the library restoration fund.—With a fire at Duncombe House, near Helmsley, the residence of the Earl of Feversham, also on Saturday last, perished a great number of works of art of priceless value, which it was found impossible to save from the flames.—Morton Hall, Durham, was early on Monday morning totally destroyed by fire. Except the books and plate, everything, including the clothing of the inmates, was burnt. Two men were seriously injured by the falling of the roof while trying to save the valuables. The property belongs to the Earl of Durham, and was let to Mr. Webster.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chambers resumed their sittings on Tuesday. In the Lower House, M. Grévy was re-elected President, the members of the Right abstaining from voting. In the Senate, the chair was taken by M. Gauthier de Rumilly, as the senior member. M. Martel was on Wednesday elected President of the Senate by a large majority. He received 153 votes, against 81 given to the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier. Count Rampon, M. le Royer, and M. E. Pelletan, all Republicans, were elected as vice-presidents. The fourth vice-presidency was conceded to the Right; but after two fruitless ballots, the Left desiring General de Ladmirault and the Right M. de Kerdrel, the election had to be adjourned.

The Cabinet on Wednesday approved a decree pardoning between 1700 and 1800 Communists, and it was immediately signed by the Marshal. This will leave 400 or 500 still condemned.

General Gresley has been appointed Minister of War, in succession to General Borel, who has been named Commander of the Rouen Army Corps.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Marquis of Tseng, presented his credentials to Marshal MacMahon yesterday week.

General Grant reached Paris on the evening of the 10th inst. General Noyes gave a dinner in his honour on Wednesday night, and the Marshal entertained General Noyes on Thursday.

The anniversary mass for Napoleon III. was celebrated on Tuesday at St. Augustine's. M. Rouher and all the leading Bonapartists attended, many of them wearing bunches of violets in their button-holes. A number of people collected outside, but everything passed off quietly.

It has been finally decided that the drawing for the National Lottery shall commence on the 26th inst. M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Minister of Commerce, opened the exhibition of the lottery prizes in the Palais de l'Industrie on Wednesday. A report was read, stating that prizes had been bought to the amount of 7,200,000f., and that those given by private individuals represented a value of 137,900f. The total number of prizes exceeds 79,000.

A Minister of the Bey of Tunis has paid an official visit to the French Consul to express his Sovereign's regret at the recent occurrences with reference to the Sancy incident.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso will inaugurate the Ciudad Real Railway on Feb. 2. His Majesty will then proceed to the Portuguese frontier, and will have an interview with the King of Portugal.

The Hon. Sackville West the British Minister at the Spanish Court, has presented to Señor Silvela, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Messrs. Falt and Bernot, the two delegates who have been sent to Madrid by the Canadian Government to propose the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce between Spain and the Dominion.

Morocco has paid an indemnity of 6000f. to Liano and other Spaniards who had suffered ill-treatment in that country.

PORTUGAL.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Peers, Senhor d'Andrade Corvo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in reference to a concession granted to a Portuguese subject for farming the forests, mines, and land for agricultural purposes in the Zambesi district in Mozambique, said that Portugal, which for a long time past had in Europe been in close alliance with England, should accept the co-operation of that Power for mutually upholding and developing their colonial interests—a co-operation which would be based upon mutual respect for the integrity of the other's territories and upon the firm assurance of the loyalty and sincerity of the intentions of each Government towards the other.

ITALY.

The Government has laid before the Chamber of Deputies the new treaty of commerce with Austria.

In the elections held on the 12th inst. Signor Ferraeni, Minister of the Navy, was re-elected by 733 votes against 201; Signor Lacava, Secretary-General of Public Works, by 400 votes against 56; and Signor Morana, Secretary-General of the Interior, without opposition.

On Wednesday a provisional treaty of commerce between France and Italy was signed by Signor Depretis and the Marquis de Noailles. It will remain in force during the present year only, and will enable the two Governments to negotiate meanwhile a definitive commercial treaty.

It is stated in clerical circles at Rome that the Pope is firmly resolved to take the initiative in introducing a new era and restoring peace and concord between the nations and the Church. The Encyclical issued by his Holiness points in the same direction as his recent letter to the Archbishop of Cologne. It is virtually addressed not to Bishops only, but also to Emperors, who are reminded how powerful an ally in their struggle against Socialism, Communism, and Nihilism they may gain or lose according to the attitude which they assume towards the Vatican.

HOLLAND.

The marriage of the King has been rapidly followed by the death of his brother, Prince Henry, so recently united to the eldest daughter of Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia. His Royal Highness succumbed on Monday to the severe attack of measles which prevented him from attending his Majesty's wedding at Arolsen. Prince Henry, who was fifty-eight years of age, was an Admiral in the Dutch fleet and the King's Lieutenant in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The deceased Prince was twice married, his second wife, whom he wedded last August, being Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

In consequence of the death of Prince Henry, the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies was summoned for Wednesday. Orders have been given by the King that his funeral shall be conducted with the same ceremonies as those observed at the obsequies of Princess Amelia, the first wife of Prince Henry.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has addressed to Prince Bismarck a letter, dated Jan. 9, in which he acknowledges the receipt of many assurances of sympathy on his resuming the direction of public affairs. His Majesty states that it is impossible to reply individually to all the attentions shown, and he requests that the present note shall be made public.

The Court at Berlin has gone into mourning for fourteen days for the death of Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

In a discussion in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies yesterday week on the Estimates of the Ministry of Public Worship, Dr. Falk, in reply to Herr Windthorst, said that, as regarded the great questions of principle in the conflict between Church and State, he had expressed himself distinctly a few weeks ago, and nothing had changed since then. Everything would remain as it then was. The question of peace was in the hands of the Centre party. The Government wished for peace, and if the Centre would confide in the will of the Government and obey the State peace would not only be near, but the country would find itself actually in the enjoyment of it.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House notice was given of a motion calling upon the Government to instruct

the Prussian Plenipotentiaries in the Federal Council not to give their assent to the Parliamentary Discipline Bill. At the same sitting Dr. Falk, the Minister of Public Worship, defended the system of elementary education which had been introduced during his administration, and denied that it neglected religion, or that it had led to Socialism.

Emphatic assurances of the friendly sentiments and pacific policy of the Danish Cabinet are stated to have been given by the Danish Minister to the German Government, by which means the question has been settled which had arisen between the two countries through the reception of the Guelph deputation at the wedding of the Duke of Cumberland.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled on Wednesday, after the Christmas recess, and began the debate on the Berlin treaty. The discussion is expected to last three or four days, and it is supposed that as soon as the debate is over the resignation of the Ministry will be definitively accepted, and a new Cabinet formed.

RUSSIA.

The Budget Estimates for 1879 have been published. According to the *Golos*, the increased expenditure (42,000,000 roubles), which is mainly owing to the charges for the new loan, will be more than covered by increased taxation. This will be raised by augmenting the stamp duties and Customs, and by taxes upon insurances, cotton, railway passenger fares, and liquors.

An Imperial Ukase, dated Jan. 10, has been published at St. Petersburg giving effect to a proposal submitted by the Minister of Finance with a view to discovering the best means of reducing the expenditure of the empire, and appointing a special High Commission for that purpose.

Senator Alexander Giers has been appointed Adlatus of the Minister of Finance, and Senator Martynoff Adlatus of the Minister of the Interior.

A notification has been issued by the Minister of the Interior in St. Petersburg declaring that the published reports respecting the plague in Astrachan have been exaggerated.

According to a telegram of Saturday's date from St. Petersburg, the proposal to construct a railway from Poti to Batoum has been abandoned.

TURKEY.

Sir Henry Layard paid a visit to the Sultan on Sunday, and his Majesty promised that the projected reforms should be carried out as soon as the finances of the empire were placed on a better footing.

Messrs. Wallace and Walpole, who have been sent by Sir Henry Layard on a mission to the Rhodope district, have returned, and report that about 40,000 of the inhabitants are in a state of terrible destitution.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives has passed the bills making greenbacks receivable in payment of import duties, and authorising the issue of 10 dollar certificates of deposits, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent, and convertible into 4 per cent bonds.

The Legislature of Colorado has elected Mr. Hill, a Republican, United States senator for that State.

The Legislature of Nevada has re-elected Mr. Jones, a Republican, United States Senator for that State.

The southern side of the block of houses bounded by Broadway, Grand-street, and Crosby-street, containing extensive clothing and fancy goods stores, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. One fireman was killed in the efforts to subdue the flames, and several were injured.

A band of hostile Cheyenne Indians, who were taken prisoners last October, and have since been imprisoned at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, broke the windows of their prison on Thursday night last week and made their escape, firing on the sentinels with pistols which they had concealed since the time of their capture, and wounding four soldiers, two of whom are in a dying state. The Indians ran over a prairie covered with frozen snow pursued by the guard. In a few minutes 160 cavalry, mounted and dismounted, pursued the fugitives, firing on them and killing forty. They chased the Indians as far as Black Butte, two miles off. Here (the *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia states) the cavalry overtook and surrounded them last Saturday, where they numbered fifty persons, mostly women and children. On their refusing to surrender, the troops sent to the fort for cannon to dislodge them. The same night, however, the Indians, though surrounded, escaped, making off to the north-west. On Sunday the cavalry resumed the pursuit, coming up with the Indians at noon. A skirmish ensued, in which one soldier and one Indian were killed and one Indian wounded. The Indians again escaped. The troops, again pursuing, were, while crossing a small stream in the afternoon, surprised by the Indians, who fired a volley into them, wounding one soldier. The troops returned the fire and halted for a little. When darkness came on the pursuit was discontinued. Two more companies of cavalry and two cannon were sent from Fort Robinson on Sunday night to reinforce the troops, making altogether 300 soldiers who are after fifteen Indians with their women and children.

Emissaries from the Indian chief Sitting Bull have arrived in United States territory, tendering his submission, on condition that the Government give a guarantee of protection.

CANADA.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario was opened on the 10th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, who, in his speech on the occasion, pointed out that the increasing trade with England was partially relieving the depression of business. Mr. Macdonald also congratulated the country upon the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General, and upon the advent of Princess Louise to Canada, as being a renewed pledge of the union of the Dominion to the Empire and the throne of Queen Victoria.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram of the 15th inst. states that the English team, under Lord Harris, has played a match against an Eighteen of Hobart Town, Tasmania, the Englishmen winning by six wickets.

The reform agitation in Victoria is the principal topic in the Melbourne papers brought by the mail. The *Argus* says that there has been much opposition to the embassy project, as the proposal to send delegates to England to induce the Imperial Government to interfere in the question is termed. The names of the proposed delegates were not disclosed during the debate in Parliament, but were communicated to the party by the Chief Secretary at a caucus meeting. It was proposed that Mr. Berry, Professor Pearson, and the Speaker of the Assembly (Sir C. G. Duffy) should constitute the mission. Great objection was taken to the Chief Secretary's associates. Professor Pearson was objected to as "a trading politician." To justify the selection of Sir C. G. Duffy, Mr. Berry explained that he was under great obligations to this gentleman, who had advised the Government in emergencies, had "kept the Governor straight," and had corresponded with the public press and the public men of Great Britain in the interests of the party. And the Chief Secretary hinted that if the embassy was successful in Great Britain the post of Agent-General

would be Sir C. G. Duffy's reward. Out of doors (the *Argus* says) these statements were productive of much feeling. It was considered that the Speaker of the House ought not to be secretly allied in this manner with one party or the other. And the Opposition naturally resented the Speaker's position. But on the next day of meeting Sir C. G. Duffy stated that he had reversed his decision, and would remain as Speaker so long as the House honoured him with its confidence. The retirement of Sir C. G. Duffy seriously disarranged the Ministerial plans, and the Chief Secretary stated in the House that he did not know of the man who could take his place, and that the vacancy probably would not be filled up. The delegates will therefore consist of Professor Pearson and Mr. Graham Berry, and in Mr. Berry's absence Sir Bryan O'Loughlin will act as Premier.

The ex-Duchess of Parma gave birth to a daughter at Pau on the 9th inst.

Smallpox is reported to be decimating the Araucanian Indians in Chili.

The crops in Paraguay have been nearly destroyed by swarms of locusts.

A notice appears in the *Gazette* stating that the Government of France have given notice for the termination of the commercial treaties with this country.

Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro state that the Government of Brazil has proposed to extinguish all monastic orders, and apply their property to the redemption of the National Debt.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Northampton, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in October last.

Count Metternich, the well-known sportsman, died at Pisa, from consumption, on the 4th inst., at the early age of thirty, leaving a young widow and two children. He was the eldest brother of Count Fritz Metternich.

The *Gazette* announces the appointments of Mr. William Henry Marsh (late Auditor-General of Mauritius) to be Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General of the Colony of Hong-Kong; and of Mr. Robert Baxter Llewellyn to be Commissioner for the Turks and Caicos Islands.

By the failure of a bridge on the railway between Adrianople and Philippopolis, last Saturday, as a train was passing over it, two hundred men, besides several officers and a Russian General, lost their lives. The accident also interrupted the communication between Constantinople for several days.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has voted £2000 for the proposed "Western University" in London, Ontario, Canada. An Engraving was recently given in this Journal of the University building, which owes its foundation, with other educational institutions in Canada, to the Right Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, Bishop of Huron.

The *Liverpool Post* states that General Tom Thumb died on the 9th inst., at his native place, Bergum, in the province of West Friesland, in Holland, whither he had only recently retired, after realising a handsome fortune from exhibiting himself in the chief countries of Europe and America. The cause of his death was dropsy. The real name of the general was Haneman.

In the last issue of the *London Gazette* appeared an official account of the investiture of his Majesty Somdech Pra Paramind Maha Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, with the ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, by her Majesty's Envoy Sir William Cleaver Robinson. The ceremony took place at Bangkok on Nov. 22, and previously to the official report just published some account of the proceedings had been received here.

The Gothard tunnel is now the longest tunnel in the world, the length, bored from both sides, reaching a total of 13,481 yards—being twenty-three yards longer than the Mont Cenis. Nearly 3000 yards remain to be excavated; and the *Times*' correspondent at Geneva says, if the work goes on as rapidly this year as it went on last, the navvies from Göschén and those from Airolo may expect about this time twelvemonth to shake hands in the heart of the mountain. This, however, is far from being a certainty, for, according to the calculations of the geologists, the workmen will find directly under the Kastelhorn a thick mass of serpentine and schist, which may prove a considerable hindrance. Most of the labourers employed in the galleries are Italians. They work night and day in shifts of eight hours each, and their work is described as being terribly severe. The heat is so great that they can wear no clothes.

America is making another valuable addition to our food supplies—namely, honey, both in jars and in comb. As in the United States, the latter commands a much higher price, the efforts of honey-dealers have long been directed to the production of small, clean, compact and perfect sections of comb in a form readily saleable by the retail grocer. This has been effected by placing sets of small boxes in the upper part of the hives, so that as each box is filled it may be lifted out and replaced by an empty one. In size they are a square on five inches on the side by two inches in thickness, and a dozen of them are packed together in a crate for shipment. Their shipment across the Atlantic, however, has been beset with formidable difficulties; but in November last Mr. W. M. Hodge succeeded in bringing a consignment of eighty tons safe to Liverpool, and on Thursday week he landed at the London Wharf a lot of about a hundred tons more. The United States yield as much as 35,000,000 lb. of honey every year.

The Thunderer, having on board all the sailors wounded by the recent explosion, with the exception of nine, has left Ismid for Malta. A committee has been appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the recent disaster. It consists (says the *Standard*) of naval officers of the requisite experience and authority on the spot, and Mr. Bramwell, F.R.S., goes out to act as assessor. Major Owen has already started as representative of the Royal Gun Factories, and Captain Andrew Noble will attend on the part of the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co., who supplied the hydraulic machinery for loading and working the 38-ton guns in the fore turret. With regard to the accident, the official report confirms the theory that the explosion was caused by the depression of the gun in loading, whereby the ball slipped forward in such a way as to leave a space of nearly six feet between it and the cartridge.—A telegram has been received at the Admiralty announcing the arrival of the Thunderer at Malta, and stating that the sick on board were progressing favourably. Her Majesty's ships now at Malta are the Thunderer, Audacious, Minotaur, Agincourt, Defence, Raleigh, Rupert, Hecla, Foxhound, Antelope, and Salamis.

Collections for the various hospitals of Liverpool were made on Sunday in most of the churches and chapels of Liverpool, in several of which special sermons were preached.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barrett, Benjamin, to be Vicar of Hambleton-cum-Bramston, Rutland.
Bayles, John Glen; Rector of Hawksworth, Notts.
Benson, William John; Rector of Willingham, near Stow, Lincolnshire.
Boys, W. J.; Vicar of Fordingbridge and Ibsley.
Coles, S. H.; Incumbent of St. John's, Wembley, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
Cartwright, T. E.; Vicar of Brantree; Rector of Layer Marney, Essex.
Collett, W. R.; Rector of Hethersett, Norfolk; Rector of Dean of Humberley.
Crowdy, J. Gordon, Minor Canon; Treasurer of Winchester Cathedral.
Day, John Gilbert; Rector of Swindon.
Foster, J. Priestley; Vicar of Mirfield; Surrogate.
Froshfield, J. M.; Rector of Windlesham.
Gillett, Edward Alfred; Rector of Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire.
Gooch, William Henry; Vicar of Walton.
Gray, George H.; Precentor and Minor Canon, Carlisle Cathedral.
Hall, John Melland; Rector of Harescombe-with-Pitchcombe.
Haythornthwaite, Edward; Vicar of Christ Church, Felling, Gateshead.
Hodgkinson, George Christopher; Rector of Scriveton, Notts.
Lindsay, John; Vicar of North Dalton.
Meggy, G. W.; Curate of Christ Church, Lee, Kent.
Mogg, William; Curate of Great Bedwyn, Wilts.
Ormsby, George; Vicar of Fishlake; Canon of Ampleforth.
Peacey, Thomas; Vicar of Hove and Preston.
Pratt, Dr.; Incumbent of Nailsworth-with-Inchbrook.
Roberts, George B. B. J.; Vicar of Elmstone Hardwicke.
Salwey, J.; Vicar of Broxbourne.
Simpkin, T. H.; Rector of Hasleton, Suffolk.
Walker, H. A.; Vicar of St. James's, Hatcham.
Watts, William; Vicar of Hilton.
Whately, W. J.; Canon of Dunnington in York Cathedral.—*Guardian*.

The Church of St. Mary, Thetford, which has been newly roofed, was reopened on the 3rd inst. by the Bishop of Norwich.

The parish Church of St. Catherine, Ringshall, Suffolk, was reopened last Saturday, after a restoration in which especial pains were taken to the preservation of the old work.

The parish Church of St. George, Monkleigh, has received an addition in the shape of a new parclose, which makes a beautiful division between the chancel and the Annery Chapel. The old screen is one of those rare and elaborate specimens of Perpendicular woodwork for which the county is famed. The new parclose has been made to match; but its mullions and uprights are somewhat more slender. It has been made by Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter. New oak seating has also been placed in the chapel—the old carved bench ends, some of them of no little beauty, having been carefully preserved and re-fixed. The five bells have been re-hung.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society took place on Tuesday at the offices, Trafalgar-square. Viscount Ranelagh presided. The annual statement showed that the total income last year from subscriptions, donations, legacies, &c., was £1926. The expenditure was:—For ice-cream, £110; for apparatus, drugs, &c., £44; salaries and wages, £859; honorary and pecuniary rewards, £170; leaving a balance of £229 to be carried forward. The Stanhope Gold Medal (for the most distinguished case of gallantry during the year) was awarded to Lieutenant L. E. Wintz, R.N., who jumped overboard at sea off the island of Tenedos and saved the life of J. J. Maker, who had fallen overboard whilst the ship was going seven knots per hour. The silver medal of the society was awarded to the following:—E. R. White, for trying to save the life of his brother in the Mississippi Lake; to Sub-Lieutenant F. H. Boyer, R.N., for trying to save the life of W. O. Gibson; to Sub-Lieutenant Saul, R.N.; to Thomas Hawkes, who saved the life of N. Bagley; to T. R. Pearce, midshipman, who went into the water near Sherbourne River and rescued a lady named Carmichael who had been shipwrecked; to H. N. Holt, who rescued W. Palmer and tried to save T. Thornton, both of whom had fallen into the water at Queen's Wharf.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, was held on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel. During last year 300 children were maintained and educated at the Old Kent-road and Margate branch asylums, 49 children were discharged, one death occurred, 64 children were admitted, and 38 apprenticed. The charity paid £270 in apprentice premiums last year. With the 25 children who were elected on Monday to the benefits of the charity, this brings the total admitted into the institution to 4313.

About 600 boys and 200 girls from the ships and homes of the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children were on the 10th inst. served with a New-Year's dinner at the Freemason's Hall, and a meeting in connection with the institution was subsequently held, under the presidency of Alderman Sir R. Carden. There are nearly 400 boys on board the Chichester and Arethusa training-ships; 125 boys in the refuge at Twickenham; 280 at the country homes; and a few at 25, Great Queen-street, Holborn; and 220 inmates in the two refuges for girls.

The annual Christmas entertainment for the little patients of the Victoria Hospital for Children took place last week, when a large number of the friends of the institution were present.

The quarterly court of subscribers to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held last Saturday at Freemasons' Hall—Colonel Creaton presided. Forty-eight candidates were declared to be the number eligible at the next election in April, when there will be eighteen vacancies in the institution.

The fifth of this week's succession of hospitalities provided out of the funds of the Cow-cross Mission, presided over by Mr. William Catlin, took the form of a comfortable tea, of which the Clerkenwell scavengers were invited to partake on the 10th inst. at the Wilmington Hall, Rosoman-street.

The Armourers and Braziers' Company have made grants amounting to £302 to charitable institutions.

The third children's Irish-stew dinner was given by the London Cottage Mission on Tuesday between school-hours to a large number of poor destitute children.

A Christmas-tree entertainment will be given at King's College Hospital next Wednesday.

Captain Pearson, Chief Constable of Carnarvonshire, has resigned his post, owing to ill-health.

The Mayor of Salford publicly presented to Mark Addy on Tuesday the Albert Medal of the first class, which was lately conferred on him by the Queen as a reward for his gallantry in having saved the lives of forty persons from drowning in the river Irwell during the last twenty-five years.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred on Monday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, in the Dinas Colliery, near Pontypridd, in South Wales. Sixty men who had descended the mine shortly before to repair the roads during the night, preparatory to the colliers resuming work in the morning, have, it is feared, perished.

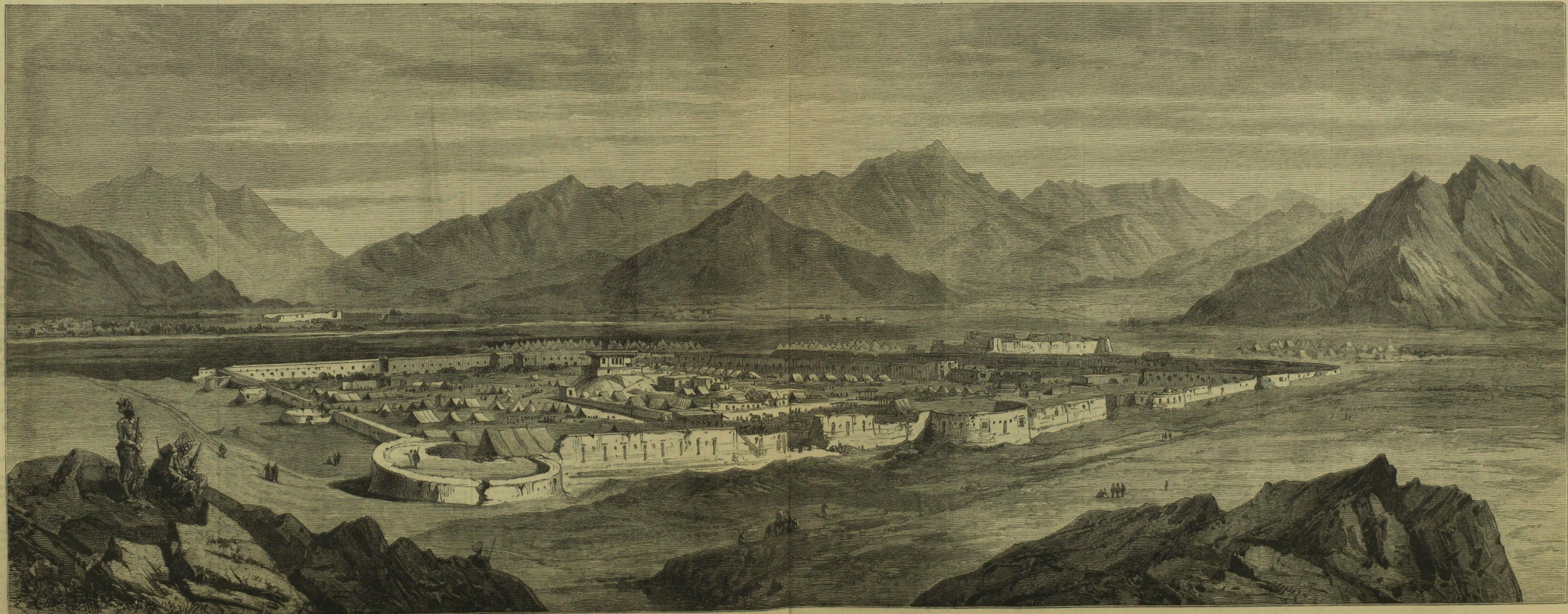
Lord Derby presided at the Kirkdale Quarter Sessions at Liverpool on Tuesday, and said it was satisfactory to find from the police statistics that there was a considerable diminution of crime in North-West Lancashire. He observed with pleasure what a remarkable scarcity there was of crimes of violence, there being only two such cases in the calendar.



THE AFGHAN WAR: TULLOCHREUM REEL IN THE CAMP OF THE 72ND HIGHLANDERS, AT KOHAT.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT MARTIN, R.E.



THE AFGHAN WAR: DRILLING THE 12TH KHELAT-I-GHILZIES IN THE LINES AT MOOLTAN.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.



THE AFGHAN WAR: FORT OF DAKKA, ON THE CABUL RIVER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

From a mass of letters which I have received *à propos* of the word "caviare" or "caviar" I give the marrow of one which seems to offer the most comprehensive and the most temperate view of the question. My correspondent, writing from "Clapham Park"—premising that William Charles Macready and Charles Kean (both ripe Shakespearean scholars) always pronounced "ca-vi-are" as a word of three syllables—points out that the word itself is derived from the Arabic "Gebra," signifying to "strain or press;" next, that in the folio Shakespeare of 1632 the reading is "it was *cautary* to the general." The word "cautary" is in italics. The rhythm, again, of the line imperatively demands three, and not four, syllables. "It would be interesting," continues my correspondent, "to know who was the authority bold enough to substitute 'caviar' for 'cautary,' and the reasoning which led the emendator to make the change."

Touching my own query last week, "how did the l get changed into an r," I learn that in Professor Angus's "Hand-book of the English Tongue," page 157, paragraph "Permutation of Letters," it is explained that l and r are convertible sounds in their transition from the Latin to the English tongue. I have a great deal more to say about caviare; but we will take it, if you please, like the salty relish itself, a little at a time. Meanwhile, I may just hint that, on referring to the Great French Dictionary of my good old friend, "Guy Miège: Gent." (Ed. 1699), I find set down "caviary" (four syllables) as the English, and "caviare" (three syllables) as the French, for "the spawn of a fish called Bellengina, a kind of sturgeon caught in the River Volga." "It looks," adds Guy, somewhat contemptuously, "just like black Sope; yet it is considered a Dainty among some sort of People."

But, setting aside lexicography for a moment, I do wish that English hosts would abandon the silly, the unwholesome, the monstrous practice of serving round at the end of a grand dinner dabs of caviare *en canapé* or on dry toast. Caviar should be eaten at the beginning of a repast and not at the end thereof. It is a spur, a whet, an appetiser. Do we want spurs and whets and appetisers after we have partaken of three courses? Its saltiness produces thirst. Do modern guests at grand tables set themselves to steady wine-drinking after the ladies have left? Why, they are content with a glass of claret or two, or, perhaps, a modicum of sherry by way of "whitewash;" and when they reach the drawing-room they must be fain to allay the pangs of the thirst-producing caviar (if they have been foolish enough to eat it) with hot tea. Caviar, says Urbain Dubois, the highest authority on the subject, in his "Cosmopolitan Cookery," is an excellent luncheon dish. It should be eaten with the aid of wooden or mother-of-pearl forks—as it should not be touched with any metal. To sum up, caviar is a *hors d'œuvre*, or at the very utmost an *entremet froid*. It is a fore-relish, a snack to encourage eating. It forms part of the Russian *zakouska* and the German *vorschmack*, and should be served on a silver plateau with *kummel* or other *liqueurs* before the soup. I will not rest until I have persuaded sensible Amphytrions to banish caviare as a finale to a dinner. They might as well give their guests pickled wheels.

That burning of the Free Library at Birmingham has been a terrible business. To replace the Lending Library, copious and interesting as it was, is a mere matter of money. But what can compensate for the all but entire destruction of the magnificent Library of Reference, including as it did the precious Shakespeare Memorial Collection, the Staunton Warwickshire Collection, and the priceless treasures of the Cervantes Collection, presented to Birmingham by Mr. William Bragge, of Sheffield? I think that I met Mr. Bragge during my first journey in Spain in 1866. He was an antiquary, *virtuoso*, and bibliophil of the true Richard Ford type, and a philosopher to boot. I remember an aphorism of his:—"The best part of a Spanish dinner is the Havana cigar which you have yourself brought from England."

The general portion of the Library of Reference at Birmingham were, I believe, selected and arranged chiefly under the direction of Mr. Samuel Timmins, J.P., a local worthy, a ripe scholar, and an indefatigable bookworm. I shall take the liberty to send Mr. Timmins a volume or two as an offering for the new library; and I may be allowed, perhaps, to hint to my brethren in letters that they might with great propriety go and do likewise. Captain Fred Burnaby, for example, should send presentation copies of his "Ride to Khiva" and his "On Horseback through Asia Minor." Remembering such a gift, Birmingham might welcome the gallant Captain with open arms when the Parliamentary "Septennate" has come to an end. And is not Mr. Eugene Schuyler, erst American Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, now United States Consul at Birmingham? A copy of your "Turkestan" for the New Free Library, if you please, Mr. Eugene Schuyler.

I mark with the sincerest gratification the launching of a new periodical called the "Boys' Own Paper." The enterprise is under the auspices of the great Tract Society, to whom we owe the entertaining "Leisure Hour," and the graver but by no means dull "Sunday at Home." The new paper for boys begins its career with the publicly signified approval of Archbishops, Bishops, Canons, Prebendaries, Judges, Aldermen, and magistrates; and is distinctly intended to meet an acknowledged want—that of a paper for youth which shall be thoroughly hearty, cheerful, and amusing, but, at the same time, shall be neither melodramatically pernicious nor sentimentally silly. We have had enough and to spare of the "penny dreadfuls," and the boys want a "penny diverting" miscellany. Well got up, copiously illustrated, and with contributions from such approved good writers as W. H. G. Kingston, Frank Buckland, J. Macgregor (Rob Roy), the Rev. J. G. Wood, and Mrs. Eiloart, the "Boys' Own Paper" ought to go far and fare well.

Miss Rosa Kenney, daughter of my dear old friend and fellow-labourer Charles Lamb Kenney (the translator of the "Letters of Honoré de Balzac," recently published), is to make her *début* at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane on the 23rd of this month as Juliet. A morning performance of "Romeo and Juliet" has been kindly sanctioned by Mr. Chatterton, and we shall see of what metal the young *tragédienne* is made. The famous Regnier, of the Comédie Française has heard Miss Rosa Kenney, and pronounces "qu'elle a quelque chose là." I like to hear of clever and accomplished young ladies going on the stage—not in the "cellar-flap" and "breakdown" departments, but for high tragedy and comedy purposes—because I think that their presence on the boards elevates and ennobles the profession of the dramatic artist. We want more Fanny Kembles, more Miss O'Neils, more Miss Kellys. So I fervently hope that Miss Kenney may be triumphantly successful. How can I help hoping it? It was in the year 1846, full ten years before the young lady's papa was married, that I first made his acquaintance. He found me, a raw lad, sitting on the floor in Albert Smith's study in Percy-street, Rathbone-place, busily employed in copying a German engraving which Albert wanted reduced on

a wood block as an illustration of his English version of Bürger's "Lenore." During two-and-thirty years of genial friendship not one cross word has ever passed between C. L. K. and myself. May I not, therefore, give a "lift"—pardon the vulgarity—to the daughter of an old, old friend, and wish her luck?

The vivacious gentleman who was recently plaintiff in an action for libel against an illustrious art-critic has issued a sprightly pamphlet (they tell me that it is in its fourth edition), in which *opusculum* he trenchantly contends that there should be no art-critics at all. I thoroughly agree—in this column—with the vivacious gentleman. I knew an art-critic once. He was a very wicked person, continually going about "saying things about people." But, just as there were strong men before Agamemnon, so long before the days of Mr. James Whistler were there artists who hated critics. The wife of my lamented friend Alexis Soyer, the cook, was a very clever painter; but some of the critics of the day did not approve of her productions. They said so in print; whereupon the irate Alexis penned the following tremendous epigram. Mind, I am not responsible for his French:—

SUR LA CRITIQUE.
La Critique à mes yeux
Est un monstre infime;
Qui fait souvent du néant
Naître le génie qu'on opprime.

G. A. S.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

Having in our first article endeavoured to review the drawings by Old Masters in the Winter Exhibition at this Gallery, historically and technically, it remains to invite attention to some drawings (not hitherto noticed) from the point of view of their personal character and merit.

Besides, then, the drawings by Mantegna, which indicate the prominent part he took in carrying on the impulse given to the classical Renaissance by Squarcione, there is an "Entombment" (28), differing considerably from the artist's celebrated engraving, which well illustrates his austere religious feeling. There is also the famous "Design for a Chalice" (35), well known by the engraving made from it by Hollar, when it was in the possession of the Earl of Arundel. For microscopic elaboration the band of subjects from the Life of Christ round the bowl, and—still more wonderful—the foreshortened subjects round the scalloped foot of the chalice could hardly be surpassed. Lorenzo di Credi stands high here among his contemporaries as a draughtsman—see his foreshortened "Head of a Youth" (100). Perugino's "Nativity" (409) well represents the religious sentiment he infused into his works and school, though so little accordant with his reputed life. The composition may have been designed, as the catalogue states, for the fresco in the Cambio at Perugia; but it also closely resembles that of a beautiful delicate fresco (transferred to canvas) now in one of the minor rooms in the Pinacoteca of that town. This may naturally lead us to an extremely interesting "Study for a Portion of the Design for One of the Frescoes in the Libreria di Siena" (525), in which the types of the Umbrian school seem to be plainly recognisable—a circumstance that, conjoined with the care and beauty of execution and the known fact that Raphael went from Perugia to work with Pinturicchio at Siena, and made some of the designs for the Piccolomini Library, lends probability to the conclusion arrived at by its owner, Mr. J. C. Robinson, who unhesitatingly ascribes it to the young scholar—already, at the age of twenty, greater than his masters. The subject is probably an incident in the life of Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini). Unfortunately, there is no drawing by Pinturicchio here, or a comparison would be interesting. There is, however, an undoubted sketch by Pinturicchio in the Academy exhibition, differing somewhat in style. Two of Raphael's designs for the Libreria are, or were lately, in Italy. Another highly finished drawing of the later Roman period is the "Angel and Sibil" (523), part of the composition for the fresco in the Church of Santa Maria della Pace. The first "Study" (522) for part of a picture of the Deposition seems to be characteristic, although there is a similar drawing in the Royal Academy; but there can be no mistake about this animated "Marsyas" (524), these pretty playful amorini (514), or these bacchants (513), male and female, the latter hit off in all their rounded beauty with a few strokes of the pen. And what pure grace is there in even the smallest thing by the "divine" master! Yet, coming direct from Raphael to Leonardo da Vinci, the latter loses nothing. Leonardo has less spontaneity; but with him scientific objective observation seems a convertible term with subtle subjective poetry. The diversity of his studies is not so fully shown this year as last; but for portraiture he is quite pre-eminent—witness, besides the studies already noticed, two heads (Nos. 88 and 95). The latter, a middle-aged man, with a small baretta, probably Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, Leonardo's patron, is as penetrative in character as Rembrandt, and more completely realised than anything by the Dutchman here. Turning from Raphael and Leonardo to Michael Angelo's memoranda for the ceiling and "Last Judgment" of the Sistine, we do not find the more distinctive qualities of either of the former, and we do not feel challenged to compare Buonarrotti with his great compeers, nor even to apply the test of our own experience; for we are now lifted above ourselves into a world of sublime ideal poetry. In, however, a study of the nude, and for the allegorical composition of the Archers (492), described as a replica of the Windsor drawing now at Burlington House, as in others already mentioned we have only one of the closest and most patient students of nature. Fra Bartolommeo is represented in a fine series of expressive heads, charming amorini, and adult figures. The head called Savonarola (152) does not agree, however, in the least with the aquiline nose, prominent chin, and lank cheeks of the authentic portrait preserved in the convent (now the museo) of San Marco at Florence, where painter and reformer both lived.

The Venetian colourists lose much, of course, in black and white; but Titian appears to more advantage than some might pretend, and than one or more drawings attributed to him would permit one to suppose. Though he pays little attention to the extremities, a firm, grand style of design distinguishes, with something of the generic nobility of his idealised colour, the "Venus and Cupid" (133) and "Venus and Adonis" (139). Giorgione is a decidedly less disciplined draughtsman—witness No. 136—the interest being more than equally shared by the landscape. And Paul Veronese is chiefly noticeable for skill in the mechanism of composition. The imposing collection of drawings by Correggio which cover the north wall of the east gallery convey the impression of mastery and completeness, and the smiling faces and softly rounded forms that meet the eye in every direction are full of expressive grace, if bordering on effeminacy and self-conscious affectation. Here are charming amorini, such as were designed for the luxurious painted trellis-work bower of the Abbess Giovanna at Parma; and here are cherubs, some larger than life, and other figures foreshortened in attitudes impossible to be seen subject to the

laws of gravitation, which were designed for the now ruinously indistinct frescoes in the cupola of the duomo of that town. But more *simpatico* for us than such technical exploits is the tinted study of the "Virgin and Child" (109) for the picture at Mantua, with the head of the Madonna bowed low over the Child in the sweetest sentiment of maternity, and only less touching than that indescribably pathetic larger drawing in the Naples Museum, where the head is bowed still lower and the eyes closed, as though she were communing with herself as she "kept all those things in her heart." With mention of Canaletto's London view at the time old Westminster Bridge was being built, we must pass from the Italian drawings. By the German masters Holbein and Dürer there is little of great consequence if we except the design of a battle for a dagger-sheath (581) by the former; and by the latter (in addition to the shield with skull already noticed) the firmly drawn, spirited "Apollo" (586). Nor is the design attributed to Velasquez and the drawings by Murillo at all adequately representative of the Spanish school. By Claude, however, there is an extensive series, including several of the Liber Veritatis category, strikingly luminous and beautiful in composition, particularly No. 433. The painter's conventional feeling may, nevertheless, be seen in a study from nature of a tree (439). Early French portraits there are by Dumoustier, Clouet (?), and Nicholas l'Agneau; and there are samples of the seductive artificiality of Fragonard and Watteau.

But it is in works of the Dutch and Flemish schools that this exhibition is richest this year. We feel, however, at once in these schools that our standard in some radically-important respects has to be lower. There is no longer the same scrupulously precise and pious seeking after all that is loveliest and noblest in the world without and within us. Beauty in form, idea, and expression, and "style" (of the purest order), which is but the natural outcome of culture, disappears, except where replaced but imperfectly by the grandiose manner, unrestrained power, and sensuousness of Rubens, the refinement of Vandyke, and the chiaroscuro of Rembrandt. Subject, it is true, is very far from being all in all in art; and for a moral purpose nothing is common or unclean. It is well that art can shed a halo round things common and base; but it is better if art can raise us to things higher and worthier. Why should we not gather the lily and the rose in preference to the weed and thistle. We cannot but be amazed at the masculine power, audacious facility and fecundity of Rubens; but nearly all his drawings are comparatively rough and hasty. Witness the sketches for the "Boar Hunt" (170), and several other well-known pictures, for the fine portrait in armour of the Earl of Arundel (163), and the pulpy "Venus and Cupid" (165). And for the first time almost we see a painter forming his style by directly copying or imitating the drawings of other artists. Where Rubens is most careful, as in the "Anatomical Study" (175), which was obviously executed in emulation of Michael Angelo, we find even greater exaggeration, but evidently less scientific truth of anatomy than with the great Florentine. In Vandyke's sketches for the picture of "The Judgment of Paris" (193) we are struck by a curiously modern air of elegance and sentiment. And something, but less, of the same impression is conveyed in his portrait sketches for "Charles I. on Horseback" (185), for "James Duke of York" (269) when a child—represented holding an orange, as in the group at Windsor (of which there is a replica at Turin), and in the sketch numbered 181, after which Vandyke, doubtless, executed the fine etching which exists of the same person.

That Rembrandt was in some respects a quite exceptional genius none will dispute. "Genius" may be in part natural instinct, and not merely—as it has been defined—"an infinite capacity for taking pains;" but be this as it may, in the genuine (among the seventy) examples of him here exhibited he appears as no exception to the rule which is shown to obtain in all cases by these old masters' drawings—namely, that a master was great in proportion to the care he took with his preliminary work. Rembrandt's capacity of conceiving an incident so dramatically that we seem to become eye-witnesses to the truth of every gesture and expression was, we naturally assume, the gift of imagination working with materials supplied by intelligent observation and memory—something, in short, distinct from technicalities. Only, for example, to poetic sympathy can we refer the expressiveness of those three figures in "A Man Paying his Rent" (301)—more probably an illustration of the parable of the Ten Talents. Still more dramatic is the original treatment of the well-worn subject of "The Last Supper" (216) where Christ, with his hand still round the neck of the beloved disciple, rises sadly but unapproachably after prophesying his betrayal; where the disciples testify their surprise in such natural attitudes of innocent astonishment, while some draw aside in anxious consultation; and where Judas alone, with one hand holding the bag and another on his breast is ready to give a lying disclaimer of his conscious guilt. We see in the delicate semi-opaque wash passed over the head of our Lord—softening the pen outlines which emphasise the other figures, and suggesting a haze of glory—the only obvious means by which any of all this imaginative thought is conveyed.

Yet we seem to find a partial technical explanation, at least as regards the *modus operandi*, for the mysterious potency of the master's light and shade, and the marvellous certainty with which he seizes the most significant lines—though both apparently have close affinity with imagination, and certainly appeal strongly to our own. To obtain the first, what more fitting preparation than the habit of studying light and shade with washes of sepia—repeated washes of the transparent pigment which will yield effects of shadow, deeper and yet deeper, traversed more or less accidentally by interpenetrating light, such as would hardly be realised in the ordinary course of oil painting. See for confirmation "The Adoration of the Shepherds" (293), "The Repose in Egypt" (291), and No. 287. For the second—the power of selecting the most significant lines—Rembrandt's evidently ceaseless practice of drawing—especially his habit of swiftly recording character, expression, gesture, or the spirit of a landscape as it struck his fancy—was a lifelong preparation. And when he took up with etching the very restrictions of this mode of drawing confirmed his economy and certainty of line. His portraits here (Nos. 197, 204, &c.) are, however, careful and highly finished; it is solely when studying the elements of his work that he is slight. Then his few lines may be worth more than many other painter's few lines—for the reasons given. But hence we are apt to jump to the conclusion that the few right lines, and not the many lines, are the finest thing in art, forgetting that the many may be equally right—a fallacy this which Rembrandt would be the first to resent: he would tell us that the last (of many) touches to lips and eyes in those portraits, truly placed in relation, are vastly more precious artistically than a few tentative, selective strokes, however suggestive they may be, or be supposed to be. Lastly, no just estimate of Rembrandt can be formed that takes no account of his insensibility to beauty of form. This *tant soit peu* is manifestly a defect. For no theory can justify these squat, ignoble Dutch boors or models from the market-place and Jews'



THE AFGHAN WAR: ATTACK ON FORT ALI MUSJID, NOV. 21.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON.

quarter of Amsterdam, that stand for saints, patriarchs, kings, wise men, apostles—even, with little exaltation of type, for the Redeemer Himself; and we recoil with disgust from those nondescript samples of womankind that flaunt their flabby nudity so unblushingly in some of the painter's oil pictures.

Space fails, or we could wish to dwell on excellent examples of "Jan Steen" (256), D. Teniers, De Koninck, A. Van Ostade, F. Hals (236), P. Potter, Cuypp, Wouvermans, A. Elzheimer, and G. Dow.

In our next article we propose to review the drawings by Ingres, and the water colours by our own artists.

Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., who had been for some days dangerously ill at his residence, Osborne Villas, Windsor, died on Wednesday night.

An exhibition of works of art and scientific inventions was opened at Bedford on the 9th inst. by the Mayor, Mr. Elger, who was supported by the High Sheriff and other leading county gentlemen. The exhibition is held in the buildings of the grammar school of the Harper Trust, and is divided into nine sections.

Mr. Walter Spencer Stanhope, M.P., distributed the prizes at the Barnsley School of Art on Monday evening. In the course of his address the hon. member dwelt upon the advantages to be derived from the study of art, and expressed a hope that the number of members would considerably increase, as they had new and commodious buildings.

On Monday afternoon the Mayor of Northampton unveiled a bust of the late Mr. Charles Gilpin, member for that borough. The bust, which is placed in the museum, is presented to the town by subscription, and has been executed in Carrara marble by Mr. Eli Johnson, of Belgravia. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Lord Henley (an old colleague of the deceased), Mr. P. Phipps, M.P., the Rev. T. Arnold, and Mr. J. P. Perry, J.P., all of whom spoke in high terms of Mr. Gilpin's career.

The *Scotsman* says that the Royal Scottish Academy has resolved, in view of the commercial depression and distress, to dispense with the usual banquet at the opening of the forthcoming annual exhibition.

FLOWER LORE.

A volume published by Messrs. McCaw, Stevenson, and Orr, of the Linenhall Works, Belfast, which bears the attractive and significant title of *Flower Lore*, is full of pleasant things for the eye and the mind. Its pages are decorated with many quaint, but graceful and artistic, designs for headpieces and tailpieces of the chapters, in the style of the seventeenth century; with representations of different flowers and plants, noticed in the text; with ornamental borders of singular beauty, and with rubrical and black-letter headings, the old-fashioned aspect of which is decidedly agreeable. The subject here set forth is "the Teachings of Flowers, historical, legendary, poetical, and symbolical," according to the announcement displayed in an inviting titlepage of exquisite floral decorations, intermixed with pretty and grotesque animal figures. The author, who is Mrs. Paterson, of Cupar Rife, a daughter of the late amiable and accomplished Dr. Robert Carruthers, of the *Inverness Courier*, has manifestly employed herself in a labour of love. She must not only be endowed with a genuine affection for whatever is charming in nature, and a power of true sympathetic response to the characteristic expressions of nature in the living world of plants, but also with a large inheritance of her father's refined literary taste; and her acquaintance with the best English writers of every age must be very considerable. The ample store of various poetical citations and references, introduced with perfect ease and propriety, not for the sake of parade, but for the illustration of her comments upon the traditional ideas concerning particular flowers, can only have been gathered up in a very extensive course of reading, which has ranged through the by-paths and sequestered places of English scholarship, as well as through standard works of lasting popular renown. Among the poets of bygone times, whose aid she has borrowed with a fine critical discrimination, are Ben Jonson, Sir Philip Sidney, Giles Fletcher, Drayton, Waller, Herrick, Withers, Cowley, and others ranking as minor classics of our national literature, with a few of the anonymous composers of still older ballads, and songs of love or happy rustic life. Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare are drawn upon, of course, for their due contributions of "flower-lore;" but Mrs. Paterson has cast out her net of selections with so wide a sweep, and has drawn it in with such a vigorous power of choice, that the whole of this pretty array forms a kind of index to the study of a certain feature in English poetry—namely, the love of flowers. The book is therefore well adapted to inspire a sensible young lady, who might get it, perhaps, for a birthday gift, with an inclination to pursue that line of self-instruction, the value of which has of late been more fully appreciated by teachers of the gentle sex. Our modern and recent literature, it need scarcely be said, on to the present day, furnishes the tasteful collector of such examples with an abundant supply: Wordsworth, Burns, Scott, and Shelley; John Clare, Ebenezer Elliott, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Howitt, and Mrs. Browning; not to mention Tennyson, these and twenty others have spoken most aptly of the characters and habits of flowers. Occasionally intermixed with the English quotations, Mrs. Paterson gives us a few appropriate instances, making use of approved translations, from the Greek and Latin classics, or from Italian, Spanish, and German, with some of the French in their own language. Brief passages of fine prose are not rejected in company with the dainty morsels of verse. The reader of this notice should, however, observe that the book is considerably more than a simple collection of literary extracts; it is a series of original essays, supported and illustrated by these citations, upon the notions, beliefs, or fancies, and the customary observances, which have prevailed, in different ages, with regard to various trees, shrubs, herbs, and flowers. The amount of curious historical or antiquarian detail which is here involved may be appreciated by a glance at the first chapter, with its precise enumeration of the flowers specially appropriated to Catholic Church festivals by the ordinances of monkish worship in the Middle Ages. There is also the use of flowers, leaves, or sprigs of plants for heraldic badges and tokens of partisanship, as in the case of the Plantagenet emblem, the Red and White Roses, the Lilies of France, the Welsh Leek, Scottish Thistle, Irish Shamrock, and a variety of others, which are here exactly described. Religions and superstitious beliefs connected with matters of this kind, as with the mistletoe, the lotus, the mandrake, and many others, take up their due space in the discussion. Funeral flowers are noticed, and those of love and courtship, besides a catalogue of the "language of flowers," and commentary upon it. Some interesting remarks, from the naturalist's point of view, but with corroborative witness of the poets, are made upon the sensibility of plants, their diurnal slumber, and the method and order in which different species come into seasonal leaf and bloom. A flower-clock, showing the successive hours at which some twenty-four species may be

expected, in their due turn, respectively to open and close, is appended to this elegant study of an entertaining theme. We intend to keep "Flower Lore" upon a shelf nearest our hand, and to consult it frequently when flowers are mentioned, with reference to their literary associations of history, poetry, religion, or romance. Mrs. Paterson has indeed contributed to these pleasing studies a very helpful and convenient manual of the delightful subject.

MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

Last week's concert at St. James's Hall (the seventh of the series) included the performance of a selection from Gounod's opera "La Reine de Saba," a work containing much charming music that deserves to be more widely known here. The solo pieces given from it on Saturday were the beautiful airs "Lend me your aid," well sung by Mr. Barton McGuckin; "Fair the rose of love is blooming," gracefully rendered by Mrs. Osgood; and the important scene "Far greater in his lowly state," well declaimed by Madame Edith Wynne. The selection from the opera began with the fine chorus "Trumpets blow," and included the graceful dialogue chorus "O, handmaids of Irene," and ended with the "processional march and chorus" "Hail to thee." An efficient and well-selected choir, conducted by Mr. J. M. Coward, gave effect to the choral music, and also contributed part-songs during the evening.

The other portions of Saturday's concert comprised various effective performances, among which were the following new songs:—Mr. L. Diehl's "Old Village Bells," finely sung by Madame Patey, and encored; Mr. Roeckel's "A Sailor's Wooing," well given by Mr. Thurley Beale, and also encored; and Mr. Molloy's "An Old Chelsea Pensioner," effectively rendered by Mr. B. McGuckin. Other vocal pieces were given during the evening by the singers already named and by Miss Helen D'Alton, who was encored in Madame Sainton-Dolby's expressive song "The Harbour Bay," as was Mrs. Osgood in Virginia Gabriel's "Ruby," and Madame Patey in Benedict's "By the sad sea waves."

Madame Frickenhaus played with great effect (upon an American "grand" of power and brilliance, made by Knabe) two extracts—"Ländler" and "Rigaudon"—from the fine pianoforte "Suites" by Joachim Raff, op. 162 and 204, and was encored; having also given, with much effect, a "Nocturne" by Chopin, and a "Valse Caprice" by Rubinstein. Mr. Vernon Rigby was unavoidably absent, and a verbal apology was made, as also for the nonappearance of Mr. Howard Reynolds, whose promised solo on the cornet was replaced by one cleverly played on the violin by Mr. Leon Cats.

Mr. W. Ganz and Mr. H. M. Higgs officiated as conductors. The remaining concerts will take place this (Saturday) and the two following Saturday evenings.

An extra concert was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society last Saturday afternoon, when the performance consisted of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," the English adaptation, in oratorio form, of his biblical opera, "Mosé in Egitto." Of this fine work we have more than once spoken in detail, and need only record its repetition, with renewed success—the solo singers having been, as before, Madame L. Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mlle. Enequist, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Wells, Mr. Bridson, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley.—Yesterday (Friday) evening Handel's "Samson" was announced for performance by the society.

Herr Straus was the leading violinist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, and at the preceding afternoon performance of Saturday. Monday's programme began with Schubert's fine string quartet in G, op. 161, one of the important productions of his later period. It was excellently rendered by Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti, the same artists, minus Mr. Ries, having given Beethoven's charming serenade trio, op. 8, with great effect. Mlle. Krebs was the pianist, her solo having been Beethoven's sonata in E major, op. 109, the encore of which was replied to by playing the gavotte from Bach's English "Suite" in G minor. Signor Federici was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association gave the second concert of the present series on Monday evening, when Handel's Chandos anthem, "O praise the Lord with one consent," and Mendelssohn's setting of the 114th Psalm were finely given, with full band and chorus of about 200 performers. The remainder of the programme comprised Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony and a miscellaneous selection. Mr. Prout conducted, with the same ability as heretofore.

A special service was held in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday evening, when portions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" were rendered, with full orchestra and chorus. Dr. Bridge, organist of the Abbey, directed the musical performance; and Dr. Stainer, of St. Paul's Cathedral, presided at the organ. Dean Stanley read the Lesson selected for the occasion, and pronounced the Benediction. There was a large attendance.

The London Sunday School Choir held its annual new-year's gathering at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, when a selection of choral music was performed under the direction of Mr. Luther Hinton.

We noticed last week the extra (afternoon) London Ballad Concert given on Saturday. The evening performances were resumed on Wednesday with a selection of the usual varied and popular character.

The third of the present series of Madame Jenny Viard-Louis's excellent concerts will take place next Tuesday evening, when the symphony in F of the late Hermann Goetz (performed at the previous concert) is to be repeated, by desire. The ballet music, and the "Barcarolle" from Gounod's new opera, "Polyeucte," are to be given for the first time here, and the programme comprises other interesting features.

The sixty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society will begin on Thursday evening, Feb. 6; the dates of the other concerts being Feb. 20, March 6 and 20, April 30, May 21, June 11, and July 2. The band will be of the same high quality as before, with Herr Straus as principal first violin, and Mr. Cusins will again conduct the performances.

THEATRES.

An addition was made on Monday to the Drury Lane programme, in the shape of a farce, preceding the pantomime of the season. The little piece bears the attractive title of "A Tale of a Telephone," and is written by Mr. H. Savile Clarke. The dialogue of the piece is lively and witty, and the action simple and interesting. The latter presents an office in the city, where the telephone has been fitted up, and which is made the exceptional mode of communication between a young gentleman and his intended bride. Embarrassment is caused by the mistransfer of an assignation, which leads to practical errors. In the course of the plot Mr. Barsby humorously impersonates a Mr. Samuel Tatkin, described on the programme as "something in the City," whose wife (Miss Emmerston) is naturally interested in her daughter's relations with

Tom Jennett (Mr. Tritton), the enamoured youth whose indiscretions cause the perplexity of the plot, such as it is. The bustle is increased by the vehemence of a certain jealous Colonel Rufus Whittle, of the Mexican Irregulars (Mr. Shepherd), and the anxiety of Sudds, the office clerk, well sustained by Mr. Hughes. The pantomime of "Cinderella" evidently increases in the estimation of the public.

Miss Rosa Kenney, daughter of the well-known dramatist, Charles Lamb Kenney, is to make her début in Juliet next Thursday, at a matinée at Drury Lane. Report speaks most favourably of the young lady.

A special morning performance in aid of the funds of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Refuge will take place at the Olympic next Wednesday, under the direction of Mr. Robert Wilton, supported by the members of the Strand Dramatic Society. The performance will begin at two o'clock with the comedieta, in one act, "The Day After the Wedding," concluding with the comedy, in two acts, "The Serious Family."

We are informed that the Queen's, Long-acre, is likely to undergo a material change in more respects than its mere proprietorship. It has been purchased, it is said, as it stands, by the Clergy Co-operative Association, who will open it as a store so soon as the needful alterations are completed.

The memoriter recitation of dramas is about again to be illustrated on an extended scale. Mr. Brandram announces his intention of reciting a series of Shakspearean dramas every Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, beginning with the present week. We commend his efforts, as deserving the patronage of the enlightened public.

The new number of the *Theatre* contains portraits of Miss Fowler and Mr. Edward Terry, with some interesting notices of the drama in London. The criticisms, carefully and intelligently written, are in favour of modern reforms.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS IN LONDON.

Boys and girls at home with their families in the late annual school vacation, and their smaller brothers and sisters whose ordinary governess has been on leave of absence with her own friends, have enjoyed such entertainments as their parents and guardians thought fit to allow them. Some of them have been delighted, we are sure, with "Jack and the Beanstalk" at Covent-Garden theatre, or "Cinderella" at Drury-Lane, or "Jack the Giant Killer" at the Gaiety, or "Robinson Crusoe" at the Crystal Palace; not to mention the Alexandra and the Royal Aquarium, or the Polytechnic, with their provision of similar entertainments in addition to many other kinds of diversion. For these juvenile visitors, as well as for their elders, have the marvellous illusionists, Maskelyne and Cooke, opened their Egyptian Hall of Mystery, and the successors of Madame Tussaud kept up the famous assemblage of historical waxwork figures. But there are likewise some favourite outdoor resorts of childhood in London, which even in the chill season of December and January have continued to draw their crowds of little folk, under the safe escort of mammas and papas, or uncles and aunts, not too much afraid of the wintry weather. The Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park were not entirely deserted, though few of the animals, except the Arctic and the Russian bear, could be seen in the condition of physical welfare most agreeable to behold. A walk over Hampstead-Heath, with a view to look at the skaters on the neighbouring ponds, may have tempted Uncle George to indulge the boys with a shilling's-worth of donkey racing upon that familiar course between Jack Straw's Castle and the Spaniards. In Regent-street, Oxford-street, Piccadilly, and the Strand, multitudes of young people have been treated to an unlimited inspection of the contents of shop windows, learning thereby the great lesson of life—that they cannot afford to buy whatever they fancy. Those who have once been permitted to enter the Lowther Arcade may, perhaps, find that the open stalls in that narrow passage, with the bewildering variety of pretty toys, which are so eagerly pressed on their notice by a powerful force of dexterous salesmen, put them at a great advantage; and their more prudent elder companions will be obliged to make some reluctant purchases, after all, in that seductive avenue of Vanity Fair. Their stroll in the vicinity may very likely be extended to the Thames Embankment, for the sake of an edifying lecture upon Cleopatra's Needle, the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies of Egypt; and they may, in returning across Trafalgar-square, see the wind blowing the fountain spray towards the bronze lions of Nelson's monument.

The 1st Sussex Volunteer Artillery have been entertained at Brighton to a dinner by their officers, who extended their hospitality to representatives of other volunteer corps.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. Walter Boyd, Q.C., LL.D., Queen's Advocate, in the place of Mr. F. W. Walsh, Q.C., Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, Dublin.

At a meeting held at Londonderry, it has been resolved to establish a lectureship to perpetuate the memory of the late Professor Smyth, M.P.

Sir Stafford Northcote appeared as a public reader on the 9th inst. at an entertainment given at Upton Pynes for the benefit of the church funds. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a reading from Shakspeare, selecting the scene from "King John" in which Hubert is ordered by John to put out the eyes of Prince Arthur. He afterwards read from "The Vicar of Wakefield" the account of the visit of the Vicar's son to the horse fair, and recited the poem of "The Pied Piper." Sir Stafford's daughter, Mrs. McLeod, gave two pianoforte pieces.

The Duc d'Aumale, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Sudeley, the Hon. Percy Barrington, Mr. R. Loder, and Mr. Robert Martin have remitted to their tenants 10 per cent of the rents. At the recent audit of Sir W. de Capel Brooke 10 per cent was again returned to the tenants on their rents, this being the third time that such a reduction has been made upon the estate; Colonel Palmer, of Witcombe Hall, Rutlandshire, has returned to his tenants from 5 to 10 per cent on their rents; and Mr. T. C. Garth, of Haines Hill, Reading, has allowed his tenants a reduction of 20 per cent on the half-year in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture.

Edward Payson Weston starts at five minutes past twelve this (Saturday) morning on his pedestrian tour around England. To be successful in the accomplishment of his task, he must arrive in London at the starting-point before time is called at 4.5 p.m. on the forty-second day, when the thousand consecutive hours (deducting Sundays) will have expired. The actual distance (as laid out from the Ordnance map) for his route is 2019 miles and 6 furlongs, although Weston's wager with Sir J. Astley is to walk 2000 miles in the time mentioned. Weston is to give fifty lectures in the different towns he passes through. In accomplishing his feat Weston will pass through thirty-one counties and 190 towns.

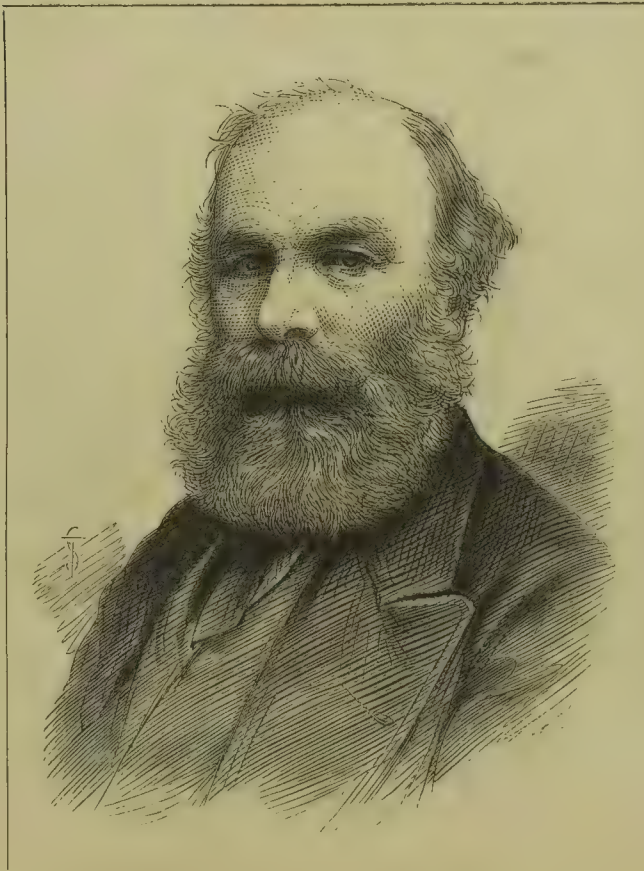




THE LATE MARSHAL ESPARTERO, DUKE OF VITTORIA, FORMERLY REGENT OF SPAIN.

THE LATE MARSHAL ESPARTERO.

This patriotic soldier and liberal politician, who held a very high place in the esteem of those sympathising with the struggles of the Spanish nation for popular freedom some forty years ago, died last week, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Baldomero Espartero was of humble birth, the son of a rustic wheelwright in La Mancha, and was partly educated for the priesthood, but quitted that career, while a youthful student, to serve as a volunteer in the national insurrection against Napoleon I. He afterwards served in the Spanish colonial provinces of South America with the army employed to put down their revolt against the Government of Spain. Having gained military rank as Colonel and Brigadier, he returned to Spain, at the age of thirty-two, married, and held the appointment of commander at Logrono, and in the Balearic Isles. In 1833, on the death of King Ferdinand VII., the succession to the Crown, which had been left to his infant daughter, Queen Isabella II., under the guardianship of her mother, the Queen Regent Maria Christina, was disputed by Don Carlos, her uncle, representing the party of despotic monarchy and of the Papal authority, in opposition to the principles of Constitutional government. A civil war of nearly seven years' duration ensued, in which General Espartero performed most important services, and in which he was assisted by the British Legion, under the command of General Sir De Lacy Evans. After the defeat and submission of the Carlists Espartero was rewarded with great honours, being made Duke of Vittoria, a Grandee of Spain, and Knight of the Golden Fleece, while Queen Christina attempted to carry on the Government. But her corrupt and arbitrary administration soon excited bitter discontent among the Progressists, or Advanced Liberal party, who persuaded Espartero to become their military chief. An insurrection broke out, the result of which was the deposition and flight of Queen Christina, and the election of Espartero, in May, 1841, to be sole Regent during the minority of Queen Isabella. His period of rule was brief and troubled, having to contend with military and provincial revolts, at Pampeluna, Madrid, and Barcelona,



THE LATE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

and finally with a rebellion in the manufacturing towns of Catalonia, which at length, in August, 1843, overthrew the government of Espartero, and drove him into exile. He resided four years in England, till the decree of outlawry against him was repealed, when he returned to Spain, and was greeted at Madrid with enthusiastic popular acclamations. The Government of Queen Isabella, then under the management of his personal antagonist Narvaez, regarded him with no goodwill, and he lived in private retirement at Logrono till 1854. In that year, when a new military faction, led by General O'Donnell, had obtained power, Queen Isabella turned to Espartero for assistance, and a compromise was effected, by which he and O'Donnell were to co-operate in forming a Ministry, and the Monarchy was to be preserved, with guarantees of Constitutional liberty. But these two rival military politicians could not long agree; and Espartero, being the older and weaker, was eventually turned out, retiring once more, in 1856, to his quiet residence at Logrono. He refused to leave it again in 1869, after the dethronement of Isabella, though some partisans would have elected him President of a Spanish Republic, or Regent, or perhaps even King of Spain. Espartero has generally been considered an honest and disinterested man, though not a statesman of great ability. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and enjoyed the friendship of some of the English Whig nobility and of other Liberal politicians in this country, for which he always professed a special regard.

Our Engraving of the Portrait of Marshal Espartero is from a photograph taken many years ago, before his countenance and figure showed the effects of old age; but it represents him as he was in the latter part of his political career, under the reign of Queen Isabella II.

Mr. J. B. Maule, Q.C., has been appointed Commissioner to go the South Wales circuit, so as to free Mr. Justice Hawkins, who will remain with the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Baron Pollock to carry on the judicial business in town.

WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

PETER ROBINSON
respectfully informs his Customers
and the Public
THAT THE ONLY ADDRESS
FOR HIS MOURNING WAREHOUSE
is Nos. 256 to 262,
REGENT-STREET,
where it has been
Established many years.
He will feel obliged by all
Communications
intended for the Mourning Warehouse
being so directed,
to prevent delay and disappointment
to his Customers.

NOTICE.
THE SPECIAL STOCK-TAKING SALE,
at reduced prices,
will take place at
PETER ROBINSON'S, OF REGENT-STREET
(The Mourning Warehouse),
on JAN. 18,
and will continue for
One Month only.
Great Bargains may be purchased
in all the Departments,
as a large reduction has been made, in order to lighten the
large Stock of Fashionable Goods.
Observe the Address—
PETER ROBINSON'S,
Mourning Warehouse,
256 to 262, Regent-street.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
"REGENT-STREET."

THE BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED,
which stand the wet and damp weather.

Widow's Dress, beautifully fitted, made complete, £3 15 6
Widow's Bonnet and Cap, made by French Milliners, £1 10 0
Widow's Mantle or Paletot, handsomely trimmed, £3 3 0
Dresses, Made Complete, for a Parent, Sister, or £3 10 0
Brother, from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Mantles and Paletots, handsomely trimmed, for ditto, £2 10 6
Bonnets, New Styles, made by French Milliners, £2 18 9
The BARODA CRAPE.—Economical Dresses made £2 19 6
entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning
from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts of England
with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take orders,
immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram.

WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—
REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262,
otherwise they would not reach as desired.

EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.
New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed,
from one guinea to 10 guineas.

Tarlatans in the most fashionable styles, 21s.
Black Brussels Net, 25s., 29s. 6d., and 35s.
Black Silk Tulle (condition keeping), 42s. and 50s.
Grenadine, from 42s. to 4 guineas.
For Sketches of the above address as follows:—
PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 256 to 262.

BLACK SILKS.
DURING THIS MONTH.

Bonnet's Black Silks .. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 7s. 6d.
Jaubert's Black Silks .. 2s. 11d. 3s. 3d. 3s. 11d.
Bogova's Black Silks .. 4s. 7d. 5s. 11d. 5s. 11d.
Velvets (Black Lyons) .. 10s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 15s. 9d.
Satins (Black) .. 2s. 6d. 3s. 11d. 5s. 6d.

At PETER ROBINSON'S,
of Regent-street,
Nos. 256 to 262
(the only Address).

SILK AND SATIN COSTUMES,

During this month,
at 44 guineas,
at 64 guineas,
at 84 guineas,
at 10 guineas.

All reduced one half.
PETER ROBINSON'S,
REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 256 to 262
(the only Address).

SWAN and EDGAR'S

JANUARY SALE OF GOODS

includes a choice and valuable assortment of
REDUCED PRICES
BLACK and COLOURED SILKS,
Satin, and Velvet, Mantles, Ulsters, Black Silk Costumes,
Material Costumes, Sealskin Paletots, &c. Also a large variety
of Genuine Goods, in all Departments, at a great reduction in
price. Patterns and Circulars sent free.
9, 10, 11, Piccadilly—SWAN and EDGAR—39 to 53, Regent-st., W.

MESSRS. JAY'S BI-ANNUAL SALE,
Limited.
SILKS, MILLINERY,
MANTLES, COLLARS and CUFFS,
BLACK SILK COSTUMES, DRESSING GOWNS,
BLACK STUFFS, JET ORNAMENTS,
GREY COSTUMES, JACQUES and TRIMMINGS.
JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

BONNET'S BLACK SILKS,

from 4s. 6d. per yard.
JAUBERT'S BLACK SILKS, from 3s. 3d. per yard.
A Reduction of 3s. to 4s. per yard off former prices.

MANTLES, cloth trimmed, from 1½ guinea
each.
Rich Velvets, from 44 guineas each.
Fur-Lined Mantles, from 21 guineas each.
Parisian "Mantles of the Season" at greatly reduced prices.
Good Sealskin Jackets worth buying.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES.

The most fashionable
Black Silk Costumes, 44 guineas each.
Black Satin Costumes, 54 guineas each.
Striped Silk Costumes, 21 guineas each.
Rich Model Costumes, at a reduction of 25 guineas on each.
Black Silk Bodices, reduced to 8s. 6d. each.

DEPARTMENTAL MOURNING.

Black Stuffs, 9d. per yard.
Cachemire des Indes, 2s. 9d. per yard.
Cachemire des Indes Costumes, 21 guineas each.
French Models, 30s. per cent off.
Remnants, very cheap.
Black Evening Dresses.
Tartan Dresses, 1 guinea each.
Muslin Dresses, 21s. 6d. each.
Grenadine and other light materials at proportionately low prices.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, W.

GREAT SALE. GREAT SALE.

On This and Following Days.
BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street.
Black Silks, from 1s. 9d. to 8s. 9d.
Coloured Silks, from 1s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.
Japanese and Damask Silks, from 1s. 9d.
Velvets, Black, from 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Cashmeres, Black and Coloured, from 1s. 6d.
Cashmeres for Evening, from 2s. 3d.
Black Goods, from 7d.
Last Season's Washing Fabrics, at nominal prices.
60 Ulsters, from 12s. 9d. to 51s. 6d.
Evening Robes, from 18s. 9d. Engravings free.
Costumes, from 21s.
20 dozen of Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 1s. 11d. dozen.
Underclothing at half the usual price. Patterns free.
Engravings free.
BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street.

SLIM FIGURES PERFECTED by the
"IDEAL" CORSET. Patented in Europe and America.
Totally eclipsing every other Corset. Guaranteed to impart to
the bust any degree of fullness and roundness desired, regulated
at pleasure, perfectly natural, and never pressed out of shape.
From 10s. 9d. Descriptive unprecendented "Press" recom-
mendations free.
GIRAUD & CIE., 30, Great Portland-street, London, W.

DO YOUR "DYING" AT HOME.

JUDSON'S DYES.
21 Colours. Sixpence per Bottle.
Sold by Chemists.

DO YOUR "DYING" AT HOME.

JUDSON'S DYES.
Anyone can use them in
a pan of hot water.

DO YOUR "DYING" AT HOME.

JUDSON'S DYES.
Silk, Wool, Feathers, Lace, Braid, &c.,
are easily dyed in ten minutes.

DO YOUR "DYING" AT HOME.

JUDSON'S DYES.
Ruby, Sultan, Crimson, Cerise, Scarlet,
and all fashionable colours.

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL
PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK (three Gold,
several Silver, and other Medals for merit and superiority). Some
chemists and stationers for extra profit have sold a cheap
label, "Daughter of late John Bond." Works, 75, Southgate-
road, N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal con-
viction for misrepresentation or colourable imitation.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so
much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 6s. 6d. and
10s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEY and SONS,
5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.
London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris;
31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?

Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES
and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s. 7s. 6d.
10s. 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great
Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless Liquid Dentifrice.

Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies
and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a
delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing
all Tartar and Scum from the Teeth, completely arresting the
progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already
become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath, caused
by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by
Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put
up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying
the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a
handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and
by JOHN M. BROWN, Great Russell-street, London. Observe
the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S ABRONIA.—The New

Scent for 1878. Delicate, refreshing, and durable, 2s. 6d. to
4s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for
preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle.
Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street, W.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use
"The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in
every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without
leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes
the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth
of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask
any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 423, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Throat.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World: it thoroughly
cleanses, partially decays, and removes all parasites or living
"animalcules," leaving them perfectly white, imparting a deli-
cious fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The
Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a
foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey,
soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, perfectly
harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C.
GALLUP, 423, Oxford-street, London. Retail everywhere.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best

Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy
Gums, and Fragrant Breath; being free from all deleterious
and acid compounds. Of Chemists, at 2s. 9d.

COLD CREAM OF ROSES.—PIESSE and

LUBIN prepare this exquisite cosmetic with the greatest
care, fresh daily. In Jars, 1s.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New
Bond-street, London.

EAU DE CHYPRE.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

This is an ancient perfume from Cyprus. During the
national career of Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome, the island
of Cyprus was the resort of the elite, learned, and refined. It
was at the time of the Crusades, when Richard I. of England
assumed the title of King of Cyprus, that the famed Eau de
Chypre was introduced into Europe, the composition of which
is yet preserved in the archives of the Laboratory of Piesse and
Lubin. These who are curious in ancient perfumes can be
gratified at 2, New Bond-street, London.

THE SKIN.—To give it that smoothness,

sweetness, and lustrous elegance indicative of perfect
health, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP. It is
elegantly white, purest of all Soaps, and has received more tes-
timonials, medical and otherwise, than all other soaps com-
bined. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. the ALBION
SANITARY SOAP COMPANY, 52, Oxford-street, London.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S

DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the

Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool;
and at 39, Deansgate, Manchester.—Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

THE ONLY SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION,

Making the skin clear, smooth, and lustrous.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP

(SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS).
Highly and extensively recommended for the toilet and in all
cases of cutaneous disease by Mr. Jas. Starlin, M.R.C.S., Surgeon
to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and the late Mr.
James Starlin, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Savile-row, Mr. McCall
Anderson, M.D., F.R.S., of Woodside-crescent, Glasgow, and
the other leading members of the profession. In Tablets, 6d.
and 1s., in elegant Toilet-Boxes, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., London.

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., writes,

in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine"—
"PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP is one of
the most refreshing and agreeable of balms
for the skin."

"I ALWAYS USE IT MYSELF and

recommend it to my patients in preference to
any other Soap, as being more free from
excess of alkali and other impurities pre-
judicial to the skin."—The late eminent sur-
geon, Mr. James Starlin.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP,

For a Healthy Skin and Good Complexion.
Of Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

Wholesale and Retail of
A. and F. PEARSON, 91, St. Russell-st., London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and

HOARSENESS.—suffering from Irritation of the
Throat and Hoarse Voice will be greatly surprised at the most
immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL
TROCHES. These famous Lozenges are now sold by most
respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 11d. per Box. People
troubled with a hacking cough, a slight cold, or bronchial
affections can try them to see how soon, as similar troubles, if
allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic
affections.—Dépôt, 493, Oxford-street, London.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Medical testimony states that no other medicine is as
effective in the cure of these dangerous maladies as KEATING'S
COUGH LOZENGES. On lozenge gives ease, one or two at bed
time ensures rest. They contain no opium nor any violent drug.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS
and LIVER PILLS, prepared without mercury, are invaluable to all
who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion,
Wind, Spasms, Headache, Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Sour
Eructations, and General Debility. As a General Family
Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their
operation and grateful to the stomach. They will be found, in
slight cases, by a single dose to restore health to the body with a
happy freedom from medicine. Prepared only by W. LAMBERT,
14, Vere-street, London, W. 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d.; or post-free,
15 or 35 stamps, and sold by all Chemists. The Genuine are in
a Square Green Package.

THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD

IS THE CHEAPEST,

MOST EFFECTIVE,

THE PLEASANTEST,

MOST CONVENIENT,

SUREST, AND

MOST SATISFACTORY

CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE, and

THOROUGH LIVER and

SYSTEM REGULATOR

YET DISCOVERED.

REFERENCES from RESIDENTS in

London and Vicinity.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD.—"Fleming's

Hotel, Halfmoon-street, W., Dec. 30, 1878.—Gentle-
men,—It is now exactly eight months since
I had the good fortune to try one of your
"Stomach and Liver Pads." At that time, and
indeed, for many years at close intervals, I had
been a sufferer from indigestion, until at last I
was constantly claiming the assistance of the
medical man or the chemist's shop, and was
told it would end in congestion of the liver or
jaundice. But from the 1st of May last, when I
first applied one of your Pads, I have not taken
so much as a solidz powder, and have enjoyed
perfect health. I look upon its effect as so won-
derful in my case that if your charge was £5,
instead of 15s., I should, to save my life, feel
bound to have one by me. Its effect has been
equally marvellous in the case of my porter, a
young, strong man, who gave up his situation in
despair last June from stomach and liver being
wrong, told by his medical man that he was used
up. On leaving me for the country he took with
him one of your Pads, and in three days wrote to
say he was all right. He is still with me, and
looks on the Pad as not only having saved his
situation, but he believes his life. Its effect has
been equally wonderful in the case of my niece,
a young married woman, told by her medical
man (and believed by her) in a very bad way,
near congestion of the liver. Since using the
Pad enjoys perfect health—weakness, sickness,
and fainting fits all gone. Indeed, after my ex-
perience, it seems to me that the Pad is a most
valuable remedy for the liver, and in general use
in all our large hospitals.—With grateful
thanks, I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient
servant,
"ROBERT FLEMING."

THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,

No. 10, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W. Branches: 16,
Rodney-street, Liverpool; 63 and 64, Great Western-
arcade, Birmingham; 282, Oxford-street, All Saints', Man-
chester; 24, Great George-street, Leeds; 115, Cleethorpe-
road, Grimsby; 10, Carlton-terrace, Springbank, Hull;
29, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

Price of child's pad .. 7s. 6d.
Price of regular size pad .. 10s. 6d.
Price of special size pad (extra size and strength) 15s. 6d.
Price of extra special size pad .. 35s. 6d.
Price of extra special size pad .. 35s. 6d.
Absorptive Medicinal body plasters .. each 2s. 6d.
Absorptive Medicinal foot plasters .. per pair 2s. 6d.
Absorption salt, 1s. per package; 5s. for 10 packages.

Sent by post, free on receipt of cheque or P.O. order payable
to order of C. Cristadoro, Vere-street Post-Office, London.
Consultations free of charge. A competent lady always in
attendance at the Ladies' Department.

Pamphlets post-free on application.

RUPTURES.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS CO., LIMITED.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

Is allowed by upwards of 500 Medical Men to be the most
effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The
use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is avoided, a
soft bandage being worn round the body, while the medical
power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and
PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that
it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A De-
scriptive Circular may be had of the Manufacturers, 228, Picca-
dilly, London. Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 25s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.;
Double Truss, 15s., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; Umbilical Truss, 42s. and
52s. 6d.; post-free. P.O. Orders payable to JOHN WHITE, Post
Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s.,
and 16s. each; post-free.

EXPANDING BRACES (for both sexes). For Gentle-
men they act as a substitute for the ordinary braces. For
children they are invaluable. 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d.,
and 21s. each, post-free.

JOHN WHITE and CO., Manufacturers, 228, Piccadilly, London.

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CULTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the
most effective Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician
to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING

BANDS for use before and after Accouchement.
Instructions for measurement and prices on application to
POPE and PLANTÉ, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

PULVERMACH'S "GALVANISM,"

NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED

VITAL ENERGY.
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the
vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's
Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic,
Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for
three stamps, on application to
J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, Regent-street, London, W.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD

MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all
impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy,
Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles,
2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.
each, of all Chemists. Send to any address for 30 or 132 stamps,
of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS or FALLING

SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered
for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous
that all sufferers may benefit from this province discovery; it
is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after
all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by
post to any person free of charge.—Address:—Mr. WILLIAMS,
10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

LAXORA MEDICATED FRUIT

LOZENGES for CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISHNESS
OF THE STOMACH, BILE, HEADACHE.

The "Lancet" writes:—"It is a great improvement on the
preparations in common use for the same purpose."
"Medical Press":—"Laxora Lozenges can be safely
recommended."
C. B. C. Titchborne, Ph. D.:—"Laxora Lozenges are
efficacious, and nicely made."

Sold, 1s. 11d., by all Chemists and Druggists;
Wholesale, 52, Southwark-street.

HOOPING-COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL

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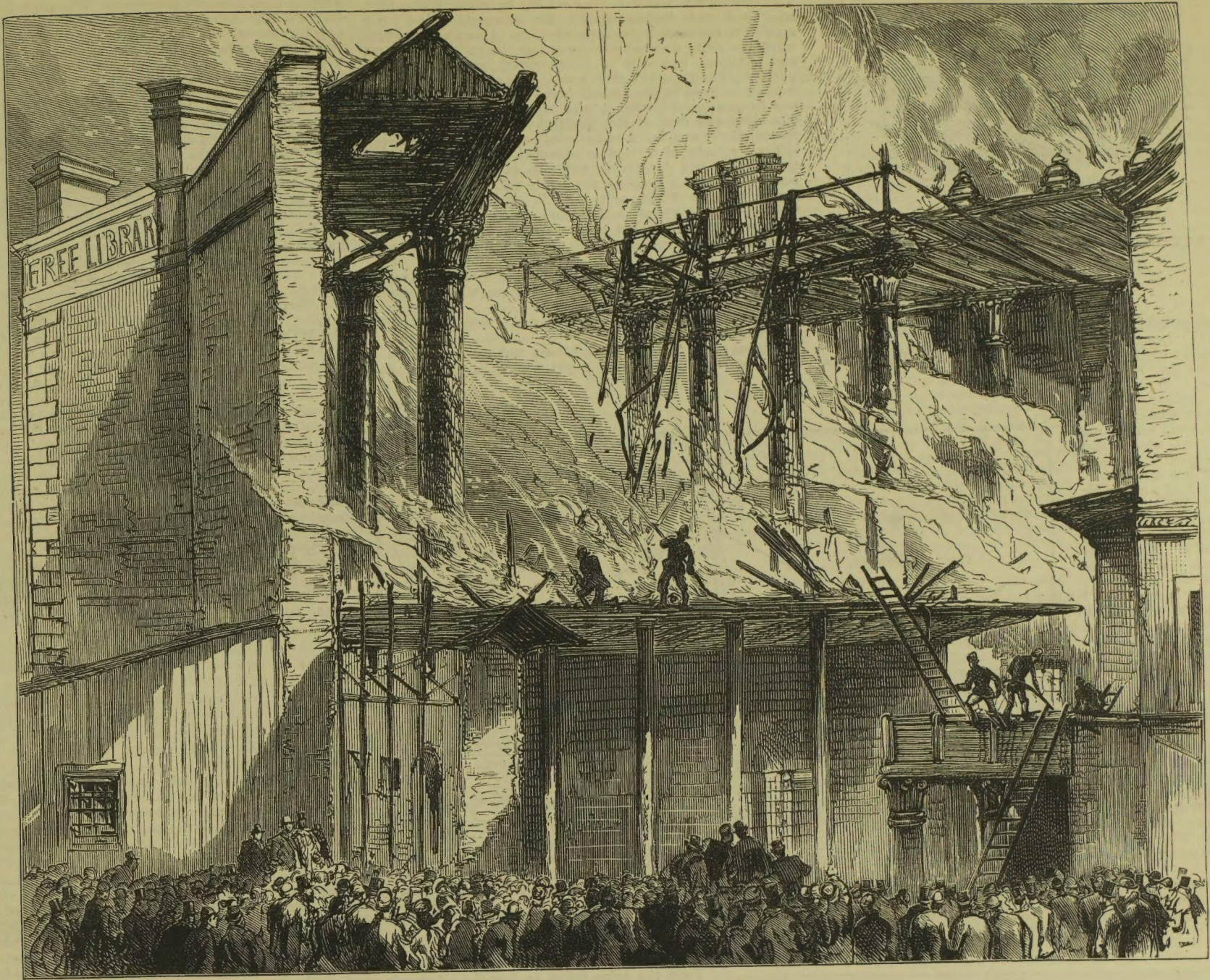
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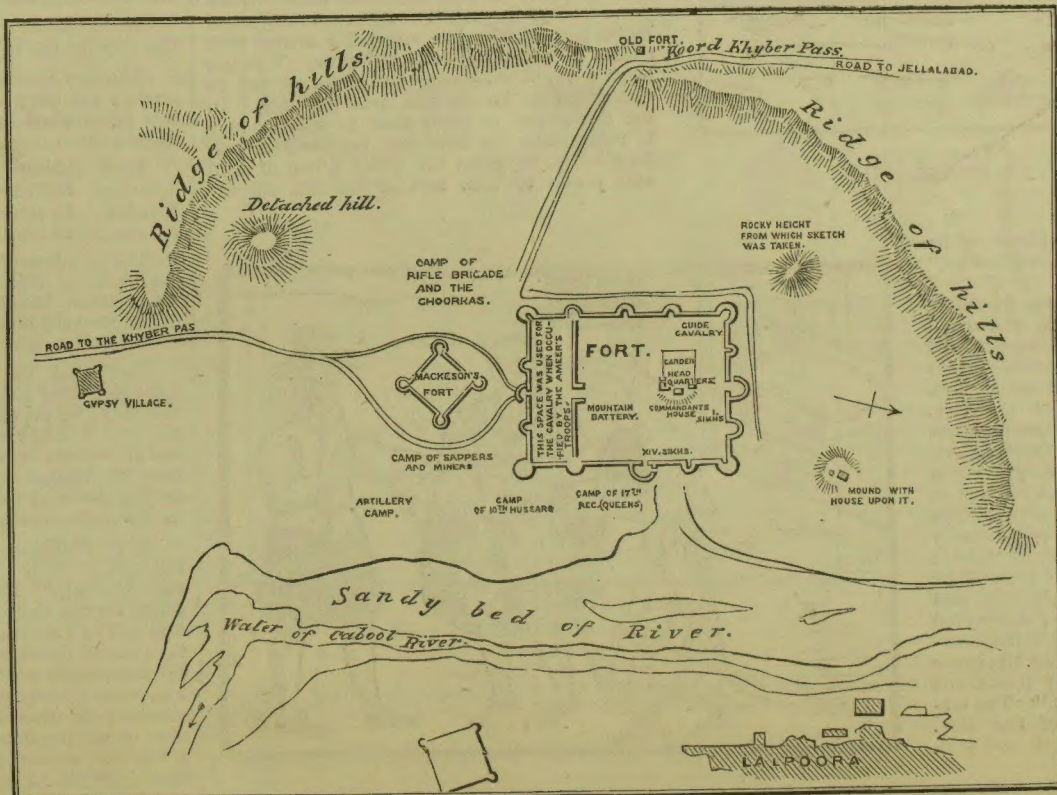
BURNING OF THE FREE LIBRARY AT BIRMINGHAM.

BURNING OF THE BIRMINGHAM FREE LIBRARY.

We are sorry to announce that a serious public disaster took place at Birmingham last Saturday; the destruction of the Central Free Library, with the greater part of its noble collections of books, in the Reference and Reading Department, including two special collections, the precious "Shakspeare Memorial Library," and the Staunton collection of books, manuscripts, drawings, and various documents, concerning the history of Warwickshire, the loss of which can never be repaired. The Central Free Library building, which was erected at a cost of £15,000, from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., modified by Mr. W. Martin, stood adjacent to the Midland Institute, and to the site of the projected Fine-Art Gallery and Museum, on a piece of ground between Ratcliff-place, Edmund-street, and Paradise-street, its front being in Ratcliff-place. The ground floor was chiefly occupied by the Lending Library and public News Room; above this was the Reference Library; the principal hall on each floor was 67 ft. long by 64 ft. wide, and the height of the ceiling was 23 ft. down stairs and 35 ft. up stairs. The halls were divided into bays, by massive piers and pillars, and had semicircular ends towards Edmund-street. The Reference Library, which was opened in October, 1866, contained about 48,000 volumes, of which there were 3300 of philosophy and theology, 10,000 of voyages and travels, nearly 4000 of law, politics, and commerce, 7000 of arts, sciences, and natural history, 840 dictionaries and cyclopædias, above 8000 of poetry and the drama, nearly 4000 of magazines and periodicals, and 7000 of miscellaneous literature. These were freely used, both on weekdays and on Sunday, by readers of every class, but especially by artisans and working men; the number of readers, during the year, approached 300,000, while nearly 200,000 persons borrowed volumes from the Lending Library, to read them at home. The Shakspeare Memorial Library, which arose from the Tercentenary Festival of Shakspeare in 1864, was

the most important collection that has ever been formed of various editions and translations of Shakspeare, and of books and papers illustrating the renown of our great English poet. Another special collection here preserved was the Cervantes Library, formed by Mr. W. Bragge, F.S.A., and recently presented by him to this institution; it consisted, like the Shakspeare Library, of a great variety of editions of the author. The collection of books, pamphlets, pictures, engravings, newspapers, old charters, pedigrees, and autographs, relating to Warwickshire history, biography, and topography, was presented by Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge, near Warwick. It was formed partly by the late Mr. William Staunton, but on the basis of earlier collections by Mr. William Hamper, Mr. Sharpe of Coventry, and Sir Simon Archer, a contemporary of Dugdale. This was one of the greatest local treasures, and its loss is severely deplored in the county of Warwick. The Library

building and its contents were insured for £24,000, but £35,000 is their estimated worth. The marble statue of the late Prince Consort, and the plaster-casts of Foley's Burke and Goldsmith, escaped destruction, and the books in the Lending Library were saved. The fire was caused by a man employed to thaw the moisture frozen up in the gas-pipes, which passed through a temporary wooden partition erected for the convenience of some repairs going on at one end of the Reference Library Hall. The workman had made a hole in the gas-pipe, and had lighted the gas; the flame caught a loose shaving, blown that way by the wind; and this set fire to a heap of other shavings, which soon wrapped the wooden partition in a blaze. It happened about half-past one in the afternoon. The shelves, with the books upon them, at the back of the partition, burst into flame and smoke, astounding the people then seated quietly reading in the library, both up stairs and below. The chief librarian, Mr. J. D. Mullins, was at his own house ill; but Mr. E. D. Mathews, his deputy, with many official and other volunteer assistants, made all the efforts they could to stop the conflagration. The Mayor of Birmingham (Alderman Collings) was presently at the library, with Alderman Deykin, Councillor Powell Williams, Major Bond (the Chief of Police), the Town Clerk, and others of the Corporation, Mr. J. S. Wright, and Mr. J. H. Chamberlain. The Fire Brigade of Birmingham, under the command of Captain Teviotdale, got its steam fire-engines to work, and was readily assisted by the Aston Fire Brigade, under Mr. Slee. They succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the Midland Institute and the School of Art. A portion of the books and other property in the Lending Library, on the ground floor, was saved from the premises destroyed. The fire was subdued at an early hour of the evening. It is hoped that some volumes may be found uninjured in the heap of ruins. We learn, indeed, that twenty folio volumes of the Shakspeare collection, and some of the valuable manuscripts and rare old prints, have been recovered with little damage. The complete Catalogue of the Reference Library is also saved.



THE AFGHAN WAR: SKETCH PLAN OF THE FORT AT DAKKA.—(SEE PAGE 54.)

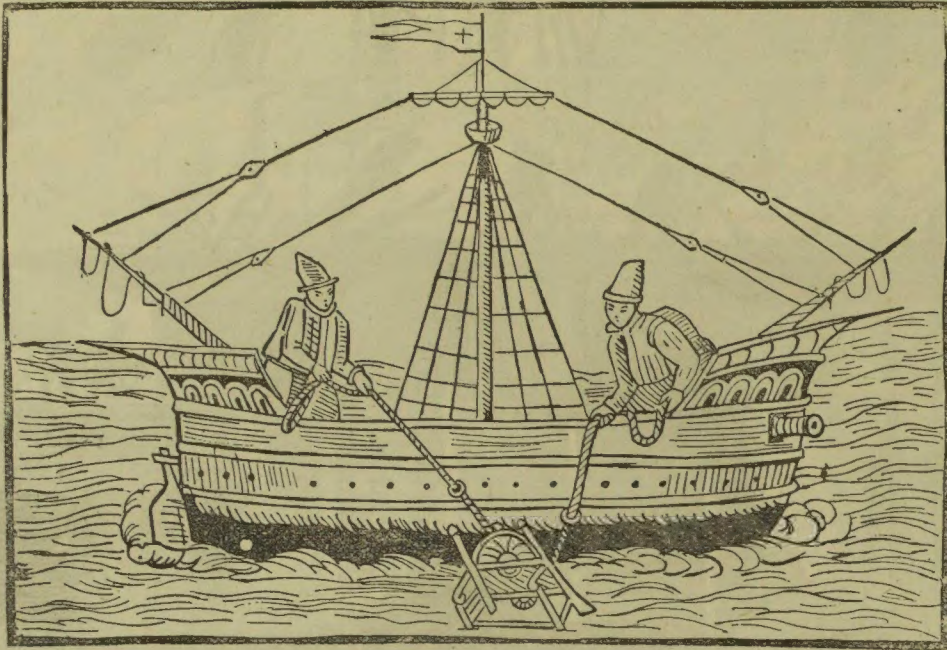


ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 43.)

Another pamphlet, of 1613, has the following woodcut, and is entitled "Lamentable Newes, Shewing the Wonderful Deliverance of Maister Edmond Pet, Saylor, and Maister of a Ship, dwelling in Seething-lane, in London, neere Barking Church; with other strange things lately hapned concerning those great windes and tempestuous weather, both at Sea and Lande. Imprinted at London by T. C., for William Barley, dwelling over against Cree Church, neere Algate. 1613." It describes the wreck of a Newcastle ship on the east coast, and how "Maister Pet," after being exposed to the winds and waves for forty-eight hours, was rescued by a Dutch man-of-war, he being the only survivor from his ship. It will be seen the woodcut represents two seamen lowering what appears to be an arm-chair into the sea. This was probably the artist's notion of the safest and most comfortable way to rescue shipwrecked persons. The same tract relates other occurrences during the stormy weather, such as "A man neere Bedford, being thaching a



RESCUE OF EDMOND PET, MARINER, 1613.



MURDER OF THE REV. MR. STORRE, 1613.

house, was blowne off and kild; trees blown up by the rootes, houses and chimnies quite blowne downe," &c. "All which is for our sinnes."

Remarkable murders were even more favourite subjects with the early news-writers than storms and floods, a partiality that has continued down to our own time. A tract of 1613 is devoted to the details of "Three Bloodie Murders," but it is mainly taken up with an account of the murder of the Rev. William Storre, of Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. The full title runs thus:—"Three Bloodie Murders. The first committed by Francis Cartwright upon William Storre M. Arts Minister and Preacher at Market Rasen in the countie of Lincoln. The second committed by Elizabeth James on the body of her Mayde, in the parish of Egham in Surrie: who was condemned for the same fact at Saint Margaret hill in Southwark, the 2 of July 1613, and lieth in the White Lion till her deliverie; discovered by a dombe Mayde and a Dogge. The third committed upon a stranger very lately near Highgate four mile from London, very strangely found out by a Dogge. Also the 2 of July 1613." The circumstances relating to the murder of the Rev. William Storre are given at great length and with much minuteness.

At a meeting of some of the principal inhabitants

of Market Rasen "concerning the Commons and Libertie in the Towne-fields" a quarrel took place between Mr. Storre and Francis Cartwright, "a young man of an unbridled humour." This quarrel was renewed the next day by young Cartwright, who used such threats against Mr. Storre that the latter applied to the magistrates for protection. About a week afterwards the young man met the clergyman alone outside the town and attacked him with a sharp sword provided for the purpose. The pamphlet gives a minute account of the dreadful wounds inflicted by the assassin until "a Mayde coming that way by occasion of businesse cried out; whereupon he fledde." The clergyman died of the frightful wounds he received, and the murderer was taken and carried before a justice, "where, either for lacke of their due information of the truth, or by the corrupt and favourable affection of the magistrate, or both, there was a very slender bayle taken, and the malefactor by this flight sent away." Cartwright's friends "laboured by corrupt dealing and wrong information" to procure his pardon; but so barbarous a murder could not be hushed up, and the culprit eventually "fledde beyonde the seas."

On the titlepage of the pamphlet is a woodcut representing the murder of the Rev. Mr. Storre, which is copied below.

The other two murders are not related at such great length, and are not illustrated.

This is the earliest example I have met with of a kind of illustrated news that is very popular even in our own day.

From the pains taken to describe all the circumstances of the crime and its consequences, the author evidently regarded it as a subject of the highest interest, and worthy of all the elaboration he was capable of bestowing upon it.

There is a very curious and rare tract of the date of 1618, which describes the circumstances of another remarkable murder. It is entitled "Newes from Perin (Penryn), in Cornwall, of a most Bloody and unexampled Murder very lately committed by a Father on his owne sonne (who was lately returned from the Indies), at the instigation of a mercilesse Step-Mother, together with their severall most wretched endes, being all performed in the Month of September last, Anno 1618." On the titlepage is a woodcut representing the discovery of the murder, which is reprinted in the body of the pamphlet. Another woodcut illustrates a scene before the murder is committed, where the son hands his bag of treasure to his step-mother. The story is a very minute history of a scapegrace son, who, after various adventures, returns to his father's house a penitent and reformed man. Many years having elapsed, the son is not recognised by his father, who has married a second wife and is in straitened circumstances. The son begs a night's lodging and resolves not to make himself known till next morning. In the meantime, to show that he will be able to recompense his host and hostess for their hospitality, he gives the latter a bag of gold and jewels to take care of for him till the



NEWS FROM PENRHYN IN CORNWALL, 1618.

morrow. The woman, excited by the possession of the gold, thinks how easy it would be to relieve themselves from their embarrassments by murdering their guest and keeping possession of his treasure. She urges her husband to do the deed. After many refusals he consents, and the father murders his own son. In the morning it is made known to him who his victim is, and, in a fit of remorse and despair, he kills himself; upon which the guilty wife also commits suicide, and the tract thus winds up:—"And to the end it may be a warning to all covetous step mothers, and a content for all easie Fathers to avoyde the like hereafter. At the entreaty of divers Gentlemen in the Countrey, It is as neere the life as Pen and Incke could draw it out, thus put in Print."

William Lillo, the author of "George Barnwell," is said to have founded his play of "Fatal Curiosity" on this tract. Lillo was a prosperous London jeweller and a successful dramatic author. He depicted the harrowing details of this tragic story with great power; and the agonies of old Wilmot, the father, constitute one of the most appalling and affecting incidents of the drama.

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY.

MR. M'CARTHY DOWNING, M.P.

Mr. M'Carthy Downing, M.P. for the county of Cork, died at Skibbereen on the 10th inst. He was born May 11, 1814, the second son of Eugene Downing, Esq., of Kenmare, in the county of Kerry, by Helena, his wife, fifth daughter of Timothy M'Carthy, Esq., of Kilfadimore, in the same county. In earlier life he was associated with Daniel O'Connell in the Repeal movement, and he was elected for the county of Cork in November, 1868, joining the "Home Rule" party, of which he was a prominent member. Mr. M'Carthy Downing was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Cork, chairman of the Town Commissioners, and a magistrate for the counties of Cork and Kerry. He married, in November, 1837, Jane, third daughter of Daniel M'Carthy, Esq., of Air Hill, county Cork.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Commander Augustus Frederick Tracey, R.N., on the 31st ult., at St. James's-terrace, Plymouth, aged eighty.

Colonel Charles Cooper, late 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, on the 8th inst., at Abergavenny, aged sixty-eight.

Colonel James Jackson, H.M. Indian Army, on the 6th inst., at South-hill-park, Hampstead, aged sixty-eight.

John Gore-Jones, Esq., for nearly fifty years a resident magistrate, on the 6th inst., at Templemore, aged eighty-two.

The Rev. Aldersey Dicken, D.D., Rector of Norton, Suffolk, on the 2nd inst., at Bournemouth, aged eighty-four.

Edward Williams, Esq., J.P. of the county of Radnor, late of the 69th Regiment, on the 4th inst., at Greenfields, Rhayader, Radnorshire.

Francis Brooke Norris, late of Bombay, at one time Surgeon-General of Ceylon, on the 4th inst., at Berkeley-gardens, Kensington, aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. William Gordon, formerly Rector of Spaxton, Somerset, and afterwards of Newtimber, Sussex, on the 8th inst., at Bush Farm, Bridgwater, Somerset, aged eighty-six.

Gore Ouseley, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, eldest son of Colonel Ouseley, of Inverness-terrace, on the 4th inst., at Umritsir, of sunstroke.

Robert Copeman, Esq., J.P., of Hemsby Hall, on the 2nd inst., in his seventy-ninth year. He was second son of Robert Copeman, Esq., of Hemsby Hall, by Jane Engle, his wife, daughter of John Huntington, Esq., of Winterton, was married to Anne, daughter of John Barker Huntington, Esq., J.P., of East Somerton, and has left, with other issue, a son, George Rickard Copeman, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Augustus St. Clair, of The Beacon, East Grinstead, late Bombay Horse Artillery, J.P. for Sussex, and commanding Royal Sussex Artillery Militia, on the 8th inst., aged sixty-eight. He was the eldest son of Colonel James Pattison St. Clair, of Felcourt Lodge, and brother of James Louis St. Clair, Esq., of Staverton Court, in the county of Gloucester. He married, 1846, Emma, daughter of George Crawshaw, Esq., of Colney-hatch.

The Rev. James Streynsham Master, M.A., Rector of Chorley, and Hon. Canon of Manchester, on the 31st ult., at the Rectory, aged eighty. He was third son of the Rev. Streynsham Master, A.M., Rector of Croston, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart., and was lineally descended from Sir Streynsham Master, Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, who purchased, in 1692, Codnor Castle, in the county of Derby.

Earl Cairns presided at the annual meeting, on Monday, of the Bournemouth branch of the Church Missionary Society.

The sum received in Dublin for the Hospital Fund at the late collection was £4232, an improvement on the previous year.

Mr. Bostock, solicitor, of Horsham, was on Monday elected Coroner for the county of Sussex.

The new Portsmouth Grammar School, intended to accommodate 240 boys, was opened on the 9th inst. The foundation was established in 1732 by Dr. William Smith, an eminent physician.

Lord Carnarvon, who is Provincial Grand Master of Somerset, dedicated a new Masonic Hall, at Taunton, on Monday. In the evening there was a dinner at the Victoria Rooms, at which Lord Carnarvon presided.

The members of Queen's-square Chapel, Brighton, have presented their minister, the Rev. T. Rhys Evans, successor to Mr. Paxton Hood, with a purse of fifty guineas, and Miss Tester, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Tester, with a tea and coffee service, the occasion being the eve of their marriage.

Last week the quantity of fresh meat from America and Canada landed at Liverpool was by far the largest this season, and included an unusual number of dead pigs. Week by week this last description of goods has been gradually increasing, and now forms an important item in the fresh meat importation from the United States and Canada. The arrivals of live stock during the week was also in excess of recent weeks, particularly in the case of sheep, one steamer alone bringing 2214 head.

Mrs. Gladstone solicits aid for a convalescent home as follows:—"Will you kindly give me the advantage of your valuable help? I want to plead the great need there is for funds for our Convalescent Home at Woodford, chiefly for the east end of London. The extreme severity of the weather and the general distress prevailing act and react upon the charity. We have lately added some children's rooms to the institution, which are already paid for except a sum of £50. May I also remind your readers that the Home admits patients entirely free of all payment?" Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Gladstone, Hawarden Castle, Chester; or to Messrs. Sir S. Scott, Bart., and Co., Cavendish-square; or Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (both dated Nov. 1, 1877) of Mr. John Henderson, late of No. 3, Montague-street, Russell-square, who died on Nov. 20 last, were proved on the 23rd ult. by Kenneth Gregg Henderson, the nephew, John Shapter, Q.C., and Augustus Wollaston Franks, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to the Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland and to the Female School of Art, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, £100 each; to the University of Oxford, all his Greek and Roman vases and Egyptian antiquities, and it is his wish and desire that the smaller specimens may be placed under glass by the authorities of the said University; to the trustees of the British Museum, all his water-colour drawings by David Cox and by William Müller, in Lycia, Egypt, and England; also to the said trustees, for the manuscript department, the letters of Voltaire and Young, addressed to his grandfather; also to the trustees of the said museum, the silver snuffers that belonged to Cardinal Bainbridge, all his Russian silver and enamels, his Damascus, Persian, Rhodian and majolica porcelain and pottery, all his Oriental and Venetian metal-work, his collection of arms, and all his Roman, Greek, and Venetian glass; to the trustees of the National Gallery, two pictures of Venice by Canaletti, his drawings, framed and other, by George Cattermole, and by Peter De Wint, framed or in portfolio; and he offers any of his oil paintings by the old masters which the keeper for the time being of the National Gallery may select (except such as are marked or indicated specially as given to any member of his family); all pictures that may be declined by the said keeper, and all articles and things that the before-mentioned legatees, or any of them, may reject or decline to accept, are to fall into and form part of his residuary estate; to his sister, Miss Georgiana Henderson, he gives £3000 and a right of residence in his house in Montague-street, with the use of the furniture, for life; to his nephews, Charles Cooper Henderson, Kenneth Gregg Henderson, Roderick William Henderson, George By Henderson, and Henry Cooper Henderson, and to his nieces, Charlotte Henderson and Mary Henderson, £7000 each; to his nephew, Kenneth Gregg, in addition, his freehold property at Brentford and the house in Montague-street on the death of his sister. His freehold land at Aikton, Cumberland, he settles on his said nephew, Charles Cooper; all his interest in certain property in Spitalfields is to be divided between his said nephews and nieces, except Henry Cooper Henderson; and there are some other bequests. The residue of his property he leaves to the said Kenneth Gregg Henderson.

The will (dated July 18, 1878) of the Rev. Tullie Cornthwaite, formerly of Hornsey, Middlesex, and of Balham, Cambridgeshire, but late of The Forest, Walthamstow, Essex, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 23rd ult. by Edward Wollaston Stanton, the nephew, Francis Tullie Wollaston, and Hildebrand Ramsden, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. There are a good many legacies; among others, £500 to the London Orphan Asylum, formerly at Clapton, but now at Watford, which he wishes to be applied especially for the benefit of the girls. The residue of his property he leaves to his said nephew, Edward Wollaston Stanton, and his niece, Mrs. Agnes Lambert.

The will (dated April 5, 1875) of Mrs. Elizabeth Hudleston, late of No. 21, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on Nov. 17 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Wilford Hudleston and the Rev. John Henry Hudleston, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix gives to her said son John Henry £12,000 and all her share of the coal and other mines under the Dore House estate, near Sheffield; to her daughters, Eleanor Blanche Law and Agnes Ann Hudleston, £1000 each; and her share of the Dore House estate, except the mines under the same, and the residue of her property to her son Wilford.

The will (dated Jan. 9, 1878) of Mr. Edward Boards, late of Edmonton, Middlesex, farmer, who died on Nov. 11 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Henry Acres Knight, Thomas Chapman, and Alfred Richardson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Kate Boards, all the furniture, household effects, horses and carriages, at his town residence, and a pecuniary legacy of £2000; he also leaves her an annuity of £400 for life, and at her death the capital directed to be set aside to meet such annuity is given to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution of Great Britain; £5000 to the Royal National Hospital at Margate, commonly called the Sea Bathing Infirmary; £1000 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Edmonton, upon trust, to apply the dividends every year, on Jan. 1, for the benefit of twenty poor, aged, and deserving persons, not in the habit of receiving alms or parochial relief, it being testator's wish that they shall, so far as circumstances will admit, be either natives of Edmonton or old inhabitants thereof, and that a preference be given to persons connected with or engaged in agricultural pursuits. There are some legacies to relatives and others, and the residue he gives to Edward Boards Knight.

The will (dated May 18, 1857) with a codicil (dated March 8, 1870) of Mrs. Elizabeth Abram, formerly of No. 4, Chepstow Villas, West Bayswater, but late of Cheshunt, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by George Abram, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. After making some bequests, the testatrix bequeaths the residue of her estate to the brothers and sisters of her late husband living at her death and the issue of such then deceased.

The will (dated Oct. 25, 1876) with a codicil, (dated April 13 1877) of Mr. John Barber, late of Lower Clapton, and of No. 13, Saint George's-place, Brighton, who died on Nov. 22 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Miss Emily Kimber, William Lutwyche, the nephew, Henry Taylor, and Thomas Kimber, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths £50 each to the Blind Asylum, Eastern-road, Brighton, the German Hospital, Dalston, the National Hospital for the Care of the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, and the Hospital for Incurables, West Hill, Putney.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1878) of Mr. Benjamin Rawlings, late of Nos. 41, 42, and 43, Dover-street, hotel proprietor, who died on the 4th ult. at Besham Manor House, Croydon, was proved on the 23rd ult. by John Coles and Benjamin Newbatt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to legacies of £800 to Mary Jane Glossop, £10,000 to his niece, Emma Rawlings, and £5000 to his nephew, Henry Rawlings, the payment of which are all deferred until the death of his wife, the testator leaves all his property to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Rawlings.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1873) of Miss Jane Harriet Doxat, late of Leyton, Essex, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 21st ult. by Edmund Theodore Doxat, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 each to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Curates' Augmentation Fund, and the

National Benevolent Institution; £300 to the Deaconesses' Institution; £200 to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; and £100 to the Princess Louise's Home.

In connection with the will of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, the *Scotsman* says, the principal point of public interest is the disposal of the remarkably fine collection of birds to which so much care and scientific attention was given by the deceased nobleman. Up till the Marquis's death it was believed by many that the chances were that this collection would go to the museum of some public institution; but this course, it has been ascertained, is not the one which the trustees (who are the Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., of Coalstown; Sir George Warrender, Bart., of Lochend; and Captain Baird Hay, of Belton) are directed to follow. All the library of zoological works and the entire ornithological collection are, under the settlement, bequeathed to the nephew of the late Marquis, Mr. Robert Wardlaw Ramsay, jr., of Whitehill, filling whom, to Major Godwin Austen, of Shalford, near Guildford. In the clause providing for this there is the stipulation that, should any question arise as to what books should be included in the "library of zoological works," "the trustees shall take the opinion of the secretary of the Zoological Society of London for the time being, who shall interpret such books in the widest sense, according to his discretion." The disentailed estate of the deceased, such as Walden Cottage, Chiselhurst, goes to the Dowager Marchioness, and after her to the present Marquis. Directions are given for the payment of numerous legacies, including annuities of £50 to the valet of the late Marquis and to his housekeeper at Chiselhurst, £100 to the butler at Yester, similar sums to other servants, and £200 to the kirk-session of the parish church of Gifford, "to be held and applied by them in their discretion for the benefit of any poor persons in the said parish whom from time to time they may consider deserving, and in circumstances to require assistance." A valuable diamond necklace, whose centre-piece is a remarkably beautiful brilliant, which was purchased by the deceased, is constituted a family heirloom, and is bequeathed as such on condition that an obligation be come under by the successor to the title to regard it in this character.

It has been announced that Mrs. Bennett, of Priory House, Dudley, recently deceased, the sister of the late Mr. Guest, who left £20,000 to found the Guest Hospital, Dudley, has by her will bequeathed £3000 to the Wolverhampton Orphanage, £5000 to the Guest Hospital, Dudley, and £2000 to the Dudley Dispensary.

At the Exeter Probate Court the will of Mr. Henry Samuel Ellis, three times Mayor of that city, and well known for his efforts to abolish the railway passengers duty, has been sworn under £35,000, the whole of the property being left to the widow.

The will of Mr. Richard Rundle, woollen manufacturer, of Plymouth, has been sworn under £40,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

GABRIO (Montevideo).—All the best games in the Paris tourney were published in the *Anglo and German* numbers of the *Westminster Paper*. There is only one good book of end games, the collection by Kling and Horwitz, and that is out of print.

C W (Sunbury).—We are very pleased to hear from an old time correspondent again, J A (Calcutta).—Thanks for the problems.

D A (Dublin).—The variation is a legitimate one, the problem shall be examined.

N B (Pretchenham).—Your oversight was a pardonable one, for the line of play indicated is very near the true solution.

J P (Grimsby).—Thanks for the game. The gentleman to whom your letter is addressed is not connected with this Journal.

J S (Glasgow).—Your inquiry was answered in our issue of the 7th ult.

ALPHA (Oxford).—Thanks for the compliment.

W W H (Ashwell).—We have acknowledged your courteous communication.

F C S.—The chess openings by the late Mr. Wormald should suit you best, but the German "Handbuch" is superior to any other work upon the subject.

TWO AMATEURS (Salisbury).—The King cannot be played to any square within the line of movement of an adverse piece, even though that piece is "pinned." In the position submitted White cannot capture the Queen and reply to Q takes Kt.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1818 received from P L Pavitt and A Drysdale.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1819 received from J S Hardy, Natale Bonanni, G L C, Emile Frau, v d Kainer (Middelburg), H Bentham, and A Drysdale.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1820 received from Mariana of Bruges, H Barrett, A Scott, C O E, B Ingersoll, N Rumbelow, Alpha, L J, R H Brooks, T Greenbank, G C Baxter, Baz, W C Dutton, An Old Hand, J de Honsteyn, Kitten, M Meredith, St J E, C S Oxe, T R Y, Dabbshill, A L S, H Burgher, Elsie V, T Edgar, East Marden, W Alston, R Arnold, F V P, G Fosbrooke, Mechanic, Copiapino, Annie J Peck, P Hampton, S Western, Americaine, G Jolicey, F West, W Warren, L H R, M O'Halloran, W Newton, R T King, A Tremaine, R Jesson, Thorpe, W S B, E P Vulliamy, J Carmichael-Ferrall, F R Jeffrey, D W Kell, Helen Lee, Onno (Utrecht), Jane Nepeven, J F Parkinson, L Sharswood, B L Dyke, H Barrington, W de P Croussay, Fairholme, R L (Pontypridd), S Farrant, E Elsbury, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, G L Mayne, Cant, Underwood, W Scott, G G Ellison, E H V, A Wood, H Langford, D Templeton, Folchinnelle, J A Brown, H Bentham, and J H Shaylor.

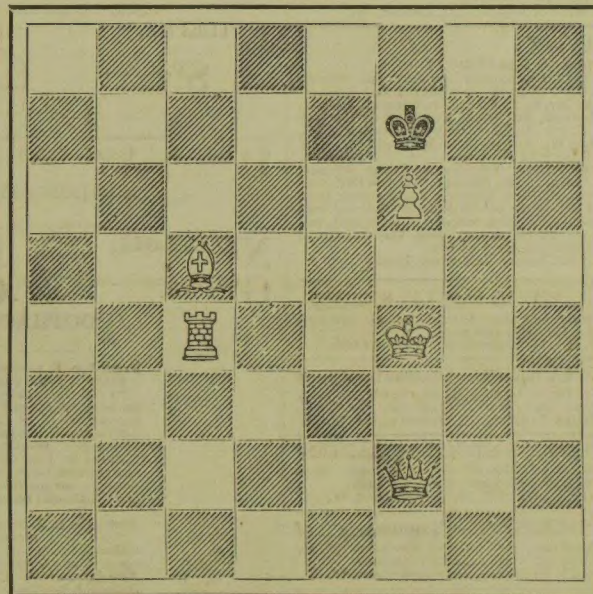
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1819.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to B 4th	P to R 7th	3. R to R sq	B moves
2. Kt to K sq	P to Q 6th	4. Kt takes B.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1822.

By Sergeant-Major MACARTHUR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Blackburne is announced to play eight games of chess *sans voir* against strong metropolitan amateurs, at the City of London Chess Club, on the 25th inst.

A handicap tourney, with an entrance-fee of five shillings, has been organised at the Athenæum Chess Club, Camden Town. Ten players have entered the lists, and the prize will consist of the entrance-fee less the expenses attending the conduct of the tourney.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

VORTEX RINGS—COHESION.

Professor Dewar, in his fifth lecture on a Soap Bubble, given on Tuesday week, the 7th inst., resumed his experiments on the behaviour of liquid drops in a state of equilibrium—that is, suspended in liquids of nearly the same specific gravity. A cylindrical drop of oil in a mixture of alcohol and water, when stretched, broke up into globules, and when elongated by two rings formed two lenses with a globule between them. It was stated that drops of rain carry down with them films of air, which prevent them, when falling on a pond, from immediately mixing with the water, since at the first impact they actually rebound. The Professor then exhibited the same result, by letting drops of a heavy liquid fall on water, when a film was carried down, forming, as it were, a pocket, and mixture was momentarily suspended. When drops capable of solution in a liquid were employed, they, by impact, became rings; the movements of which, by means of a coloured liquid, were beautifully shown by the electric light, used throughout these lectures. Among other illustrations, reference was made to the fact that in melted lead falling from a height the same effect is produced as with other liquids, the cylindrical jet becomes globules; and thus shot is manufactured. The property of cohesion, which binds the particles of bodies together, was next defined and specially illustrated by showing that the separation of plates of glass held together by mercury required considerable force, which, it was shown, can be accurately measured; and the tension of films of the soap bubble was exhibited in a most ingenious manner, and shown to be the same in all directions. When a soap bubble was pricked the air escaped and the bubble collapsed; but when a fibre of cocoon silk was floated on the film of a bubble a circular hole was formed by piercing. Beautiful geometrical forms were produced by immersing a wire cube in a soap solution, due to equal tension of the separate films; and breaking any one of these films gave rise to a variety of other forms, such as a conic pyramid, and the hexagon; remarkable effects being obtained by a skeleton screw. These beautiful results are due to the researches of Professor Plateau, of Ghent, who, being blind, can only contemplate them by the eyes of his mind.

THE COLOURS OF THE SOAP BUBBLE—NEWTON'S RINGS.

Professor Dewar began his sixth and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 9th inst., by exhibiting the vortex motions of rings of smoke projected into the air by striking the membrane at the end of a cylinder, and then showed how a variety of interesting forms may be easily produced with soap solutions by using threads in the wire cubes immersed. In reference to the condition of the capillary spaces, he referred to the crystallising force manifested in such spaces during chemical decomposition, and illustrated the phenomena by placing a saline solution between two glass plates. The Professor next showed that the surfaces of different fluids have different degrees of elasticity or tension, and that a continuous motion may be thereby maintained. Thus, a little alcohol dropped on a film of water made the water draw itself together and form a drop; and to this cause the movement which forms what are called the "tears of wine" was attributed, as well as the lively motion of pieces of camphor or pieces of charcoal soaked in ether when put into water. In regard to the movements of soap films, the Professor commented on and illustrated the law that no motion is lost; it reappears somewhere else, as work done or as heat or electricity. Thus an electric current was shown to be generated by the falling drops of water or mercury on a surface of the same. No current was produced when the liquid was poured in a continuous stream; the current was due to the act of falling. The converse of this was exhibited, and the effect of curved surfaces was specially noticed in relation to elasticity. Finally, the colours of the soap bubble were considered, and it was first demonstrated that they are due to the thinness of the material. When first blown the bubble is colourless, and the tints appear gradually as its walls are more and more attenuated, till, at last, the centre becomes black, and the bubble bursts. The phenomena were fully displayed; and by pouring oil of turpentine on water, the variegated colours of the thin film were formed and well shown on the screen. By adding glycerine to the soap solution, most gorgeous colours, like those of an India shawl, were produced in the bubble, the films being thereby made more permanent, and no black centre appeared. Professor Dewar then explained how Sir Isaac Newton succeeded in measuring these films by means of the colour. By laying a glass with a plane surface on a plano-convex glass, he obtained a film of air of gradually increasing depth. When he screwed the plates more and more closely together, rainbow-coloured rings were gradually produced, with white light. By using monochromatic lights, he observed that the diameter of the rings varied; the more refrangible the colour of the light, the smaller the diameter. By comparing the tints thus obtained with those of the soap bubble, he calculated the corresponding thickness, and, as Professor Dewar stated, found the black centre to be about the millionth of an inch thick. The relation of the colours of the soap bubble to the prismatic spectrum of the electric light was next examined, and black bands appeared on a bubble subjected to a monochromatic light. In conclusion, the Professor ascribed the success of his numerous very delicate experiments to the intelligence and assiduity of his assistants, Messrs. Cottrell, Valtor, and Ansdell.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Mr. E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., the new Fullerton Professor of Physiology, on Tuesday last, the 14th inst., gave the first of a course of twelve lectures on Animal Development. After stating that the saying "Omne vivum ex ovo" (every living thing comes from an egg), with some exceptions, still holds good, he proceeded to illustrate the maxim by referring to fine diagrams, demonstrating the evolution of both plants and animals from a primordial cell, inclosing living protoplasm with the food by which it is nourished. Having noticed some peculiarities in the vegetable cell, the Professor referred to the albumen or white in the hen's egg, which chemical analysis has shown to be composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, with a little sulphur, which in various eggs are grouped in different proportions. The egg also contains fatty matters and starch. The Professor then described the result of microscopical research in the successive discovery, in the protoplasm, of a nucleus (or essence), and in it of a nucleolus (or quintessence), from which the future animal or plant may be developed, by segmentation or cleavage, the mode by which a single egg-cell is transformed into a heap of embryonic cells. He next referred to the remarkable researches of Strasburger on the development of the cells of a water-weed, especially in the night, illustrated by diagrams; and then pointed out the striking analogies which exist in the gradual development of plants and animals. He first commented on the gradual formation of the hen's egg, a complicated structure, and afterwards compared it with the egg of the trout, the rabbit, and the frog, pointing out the resemblances and differences.

On Friday next, the 24th inst., Professor Ayrton will give a discourse on the Mirror of Japan and its Magic Quality.

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